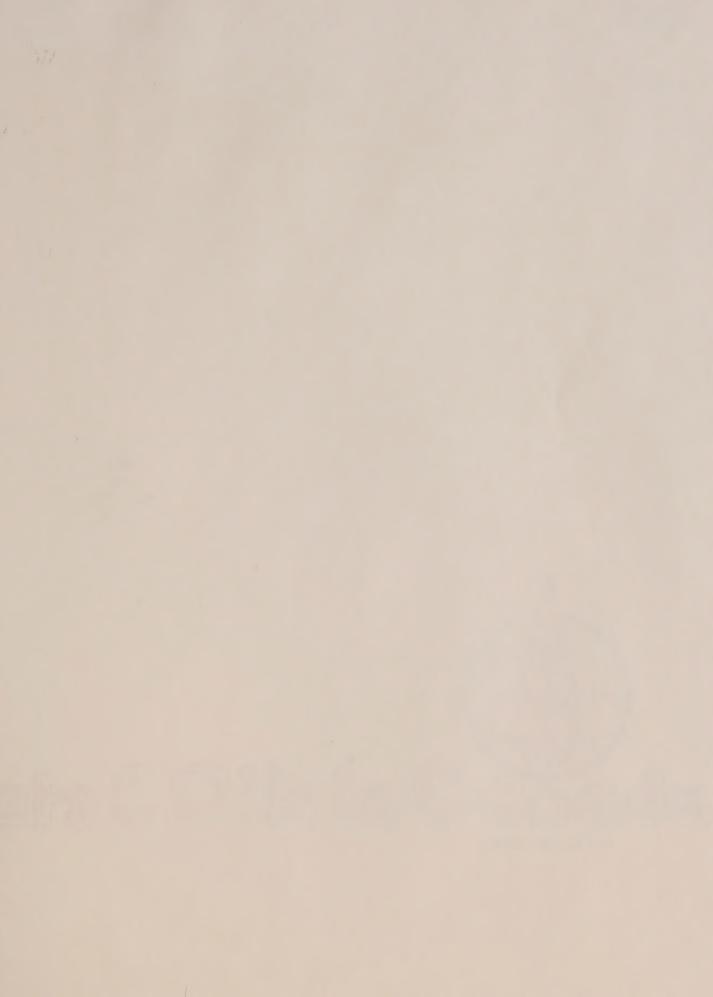


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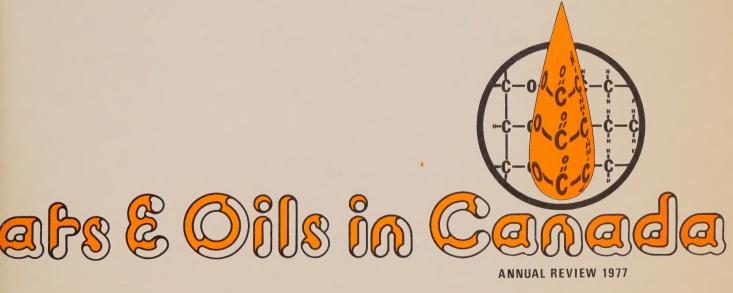






Government Publications

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

FATS AND OILS IN CANADA ANNUAL REVIEW

1977

Prepared by:

Grain Marketing Office
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada KIA OH5

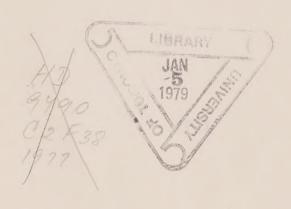


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INTRODUCTION

"Fats and Oils in Canada - Annual Review 1977" represents the fifth annual issue of this publication.

The feature article this year deals with the POS Pilot Plant facility in Saskatoon, and the important role of this new facility in developing innovative products and processes in the field of oils, protein and starch.

A number of sources were used in developing the statistical tables contained in this publication. While Statistics Canada was the principal source, others included the United States Department of Agriculture and Oil World.

This publication is intended to serve as an information source on Canadian and global oilseed, oil and meal production and trade. Suggestions and comments are welcome and should be addressed to:

Grain Marketing Office (40A)
Department of Industry, Trade
and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH5

CHAPTER 1

POS PILOT PLANT FACILITY IN SASKATOON SERVING WIDE PANGE OF CLIENTS/MEMBEPS

Born of the challenge to fill a technological gap identified for the federal government's Grains Group in 1972 and the opportunity for innovative industry development through a unique structure embracing a wide spectrum of interests, the POS Pilot Plant in Saskatoon now provides the potential to help Canada maintain her place in the forefront of grain and oilseed component extraction and processing.

Because of the unique structure of the corporation which operates the pilot plant facility--unique in that industry was given control of the board of directors although the federal government guaranteed ⁹⁰ per cent of capital costs and is contributing substantially to initial operating deficits--most of the responsibility for the continued success of the venture now devolves upon the industry itself.

The monogram "POS" derives from the initials of the primary components with which science and technology in this field are concerned: Protein, Oil and Starch.

As the result of careful planning, the plant offers clients exceptional versatility and sufficient size for the scale-up of bench processes for economic and technical feasibility analysis. It has an extensive processing capability in its primary, secondary and flammable processing sections. Laboratory support is provided by both physical facilities and a scientific staff available to clients who choose not to provide their own analysts on project work. Separate laboratories are equipped for client staffing. Further support is provided through a reference library connected to a cooperative inter-library system, a machine shop for maintenance and equipment modification and an in-house design assistance capability. Members enjoy priority but non-members are welcome to use these facilities as available.

Even taking account of today's inflated currency, the pilot plant represents a large investment. Of the total capital cost of nearly \$5 million--largely spent on building and equipment, since land rent is only nominal thanks to the University of Saskatoon on whose campus it is located--the federal government contributed \$4.5 million. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan each invested \$100 thousand, 20 private firms, the Rapeseed Association of Canada and the University of Saskatoon \$10 thousand each.

To ensure initial financial viability of the proprietary corporation, set up to operate the facility--POS Pilot Plant Corporation, a federally-registered, "not for profit" corporation--members also subscribed working capital. The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce guaranteed to finance operating deficits in the first five years up to a maximum of \$3 million. Other members contracted to supply operating funds over a five-year period as follows. Provinces, \$50 thousand per annum; firms, universities and associations \$5 thousand per annum.

Behind these obvious and quantifiable costs lie a dedicated and vital contribution of immeasurable quantities of inspiration, toil and time by, literally, dozens of people.

All of which raises the questions: "Was the project justified?" and "Who are the benefactors?"

As events have unfolded, there is no question that the need is real and the concept appropriate. In the plant protein area, for example, the original projections on which the project was based six years ago have been substantiated by time. This is no surprise. For in spite of aberrations in supply and price and economic conditions which may temporarily suppress effective demand for edible (processed) plant protein foods—low beef prices in the last few years have had such an effect—the need for protein in the world's diet continues its inexorable growth.

Looking to 1980, the report (Food Protein from Grains and Oilseeds) commissioned by the Honourable Otto Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board said:

"Between 1970 and 1980 the gap in per capita income and consumer purchasing power will widen between developed countries and developing countries, due largely to the higher rate of population increase in the latter countries. Consumers in developed countries will experience increasing financial ability to diversify diets with a broad range of more highly processed food products, while most consumers in developing countries will continue to be limited to the purchase of lower cost food items incorporating a lower level of processing.

Demand for protein differs from protein requirements. The world population prefers to consume on average much more protein than is required to perform normal body functions.

For the high income countries both energy demand and total protein demand are projected to increase slightly. Demand for animal protein will increase proportionately more than total protein demand, and there will be a small absolute decline in daily per capita demand for plant protein. Fat intake will increase moderately with increased demand for animal products.

Average daily per capita demand for both energy and protein will increase more in developing countries than in developed countries. Demand for animal protein in developing countries will increase more rapidly than total protein demand but there will still be a noticeable increase in per capita demand for plant protein. Fat intake will increase also."

When the coefficients of growth rates are applied to these per capita trends, the total demand line sweeps sharply upward. Within the overall projection of a 23 per cent increase in world population in the decade 1970 to 1980, the compound growth rate is highest in the same economic classes whose individuals demand ever increasing quantities of plant protein.

While these optimistic forecasts remain basically sound, actual developments have proved to be even more encouraging to the plant protein producers. In North America, where an organized industry first started up, recent expansion and diversification in the plant protein product market have been described as an "explosion". Likewise, Britain and the rest of the EEC have made giant strides since the early 1970's towards coming to grips with the great potential for "grafting of new protein foods onto our diet". Vegetable protein associations were formed in Japan and Britain some time ago. Action has begun to found and structure an EEC association. Individual associations already are active in continental European countries and (soy) plant protein production and processing is growing dramatically. Amsterdam now has the largest crushing, extraction and milling plant in the world. Extruders are at work in Denmark, Holland and Britain. A very large isolate plant is scheduled to come on stream this year and at least two countries are producing spun protein analogs. The industry's proponents in Europe have expressed confidence that the way has been paved for acceptance of the necessary legislation and regulations to permit plant protein to take its rightful place in the human diet.

Because of the world's great preoccupation with protein as a hasic necessity for human progress and, perhaps, survival, developments in this area have been getting the lion's share of attention. This does not mean that the other ingredients with which POS is concerned—oil and starch—have been languishing in a backwater. The requirements for more and better vegetable oils are virtually universal. Cereal—based starch, which mainly finds an industrial market in Canada, still appears to have an excellent potential as a substrate for sweeteners and other "chemical" derivatives.

As costs and competition increase, the need for improved refining methods for vegetable oils assumes greater significance. POS offers the opportunity to monitor, under strict parameters, oil refining capabilities which to date have only been possible to most crushers and refiners on a commercial and less controllable scale.

Ongoing POS capability will provide opportunities for improved methods of hydrogenation of oils and fats.

POS further offers the opportunity for changes in crushing procedures with the increased potential of improving oils and meals for further processing.

In the broadest sense, the whole world benefits from projects like POS, which serves as one of the keys to unlock a great storehouse of new and better food and industrial products from renewable grain and oilseed resources.

In a business, or commercial, sense--and the production, processing and marketing of Canadian grain and oilseeds is a business proposition--the first-line benefactors are the various segments of the industry. Because POS offers a mix of capabilities which do not exist at any other single location, firms which deal in the development of new products, technology and equipment can use the pilot plant to extend their own capabilities to meet any competition and at reasonable cost.

At the farm, or producer. level, not only can work done in POS lead to new and, hopefully, more lucrative raw materials markets but the scope for new crops is greatly enhanced. The promise shown for peas and sunflowers is only an inkling of what the future may bring.

World attention is focused as never before on the degree of excellence which nations have assembled or have failed to assemble, to meet the advent of a brand new era in food science and technology. Thousands of experts are expected to attend the 1978 protein conference in Amsterdam, for example. Canadians can be pleased that the community of effort which created POS has ensured that they need feel second to none in this kind of auspicious company.

CHAPTER 2

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN FATS AND OILS

World Fats and Oils: Calculated Production

World production of fats and oils in 1978 is forecast at 53.4 million metric tons, which is 6.5 million tons above the 1977 production (Table 1).

The increase forecast for 1978 is sharply higher than the long-term trend, mainly reflecting larger supplies of soybean, sunflowerseed and palm oils.

In 1977, production of edible vegetable oils, marine oils and industrial oils declined from 1976 levels, but for 1978, production is forecast to recover to the long-term trend line for these products.

Animal fat production will be only slightly increased in 1978. Marine oil production is projected to remain unchanged from the 1977 level.

World Production of Major Oilseed Meals

The meal production figures for 1977 are estimates only, while the 1978 figures are projections. The 1978 figure of 80,986 thousand tons (Table 2) is a 17 per cent increase over the 1977 level, and is due mainly to the anticipated increase in soyhean meal production.

Sunflower meal, linseed meal and rapeseed meal production are all forecast to increase in 1978. Fish meal production is expected to show only a marginal increase, to slightly over 4 million metric tons.

World Net Exports of Oilseeds, Oils and Fats

In 1977/78, total world supplies of the major oils and fats are estimated to increase by 3 per cent over the previous year, mainly due to projected increases in the production of soyhean, cottonseed, sunflower-seed and palm oils.

In the food oil sector, ending stocks will increase by 8 per cent to 5.7 million tons.

In the non-food sector, 1977/78 ending stocks will be slightly increased from 1976/77, at 800,000 metric tons.

TABLE 1

WORLD OIL AND FAT: CALCULATED PRODUCTION 1/

(Thousands of Metric Tons)

EDIBLE VEGETABLE OILS	1974	1975	Estimated 1976	Estimated 1977	Forecast 1978
Cottonseed	3,168	3,260	2,766	2,983	3,298
Peanut	3,133	3,166	3,647	3,278	3,336
Soybean	9,382	8,318	10, 164	9,053	11,250
Sunflower	4,518	3,989	3,605	3,692	4,572
Rapeseed	2,415	2,679	2,879	2,323	2,908
Sesame	634	6 2 2	645	626	694
Safflower	210	215	322	209	275
Olive 2/	1,527	1,420	1,752	1,462	1,636
Corn	311	297	412	425	440
TOTAL	25,298	23,966	26,192	24,051	28,409
PALM OILS					
Coconut 3/	2,227	2,890	3,309	3,132	3,188
Palm Kernel	497	516	524	574	602
Palm	2,654	2,976	3,135	3,456	3,740
Babassu	105	105	125	90	95
TOTAL	5,483	6,487	7,093	7,252	7,625
INDUSTRIAL OILS					
Linseed	755	744	782	680	916
Castor	496	342	300	333	375
Oiticica	11	11	15	14	14
Tung ///	114	91	109	96	110
Olive Residue 4/	146	128	158	147	160
TOTAL	1,522	1,316	1,364	1,270	1,575
ANIMAL FATS					
Butter (Fat Content)	4,496	4,563	4,674	4,757	4,830
Lard	4,534	4,432	4,240	4,425	4,700
Tallow, Grease	4,955	4,599	4,806	5,100	5,175
TOTAL	13,985	13,594	13,720	14,282	14,705

TABLE 1 (Cont'd)

MAPINE OILS	1974	1975	Estimated 1976	Estimated 1977	Forecast 1978
Whale Sperm Whale Fish (Including Liver)	49 120 1,001	45 119 1,003	45 119 969	40 110 930	40 110 930
TOTAL	1,161	1,167	1,133	1,080	1,030
GRAND TOTAL	47,440	46,530	49,502	47,935	54,394

- 1/ Years indicated are those in which most of given oil was produced.
 Includes oil equivalent of seed production.
- 2/ Excludes olive residue oil.
- 3/ Estimated on basis of exports and other information.
- 4/ Includes quantities of refined oil for edible purposes.

SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture, FOP 25-77.

Table 2

World Production of Major Oilseed Meals 1/

(Thousands of Metric Tons)

OILSEED MEALS2/	1974	1975	1976	1977-3	1978-4/
Soybean Meal	42,139	37,361	45,654	40,702	49,753
Cottonseed Meal	9,082	9,362	7,963	8,565	9,582
Peanut Meal	3,759	3,800	4,447	4,099	4,213
Sunflower Meal	4,286	3,769	3,510	3,552	4,337
Rapeseed Meal	3,736	4,118	4,431	3,683	4,306
Copra Meal	1,218	1,583	1,828	1,716	1,686
Sesame	657	644	664	673	700
Palm Kernel Meal	539	559	568	623	653
Linseed Meal	1,398	1,333	1,471	1,439	1,721
TOTAL	66,814	62,529	40,536	65,052	76,951
Fish Meal & Solubles	4,205	4,062	4,508	3,940	4,035
WORLD TOTAL	71,019	66,591	75,044	68,992	80,986

^{1/} Expressed on a soybean meal equivalent basis.

SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture, FOP 18/77.

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^{2/} Calculated from assumed crushings and extraction rates applied to that portion of each crop available for crushing and/or export and not actual crushings.

^{3/} Estimated

^{4/} Projection

Table 3

MAJOR OILS & FATS: WORLD PRODUCTION, DISAPPEARANCE, AND STOCKS 1/

(Thousands of Metric Tons)

Primarily for Food	d:				
Soybean Oil	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	197
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{2}$ Production $\frac{4}{3}$ Disappearance $\frac{3}{4}$ Ending Stocks $\frac{3}{4}$	545 8,819 8,549 815	815 8,269 8,251 833	833 10,214 9,847 1,200	1,200 9,967 10,207 960	10 10
Cottonseed 0i1 Opening Stocks 3/ Production Disappearance 3/ Ending Stocks -	190 2,948 2,928 210	210 2,928 2,903 235	235 2,486 2,516 205	205 2,697 2,702 200	2 2
Groundnut Oil Opening Stocks 3/ Production Disappearance 3/ Ending Stocks -/	308 2,537 2,555 290	290 2,601 2,586 305	305 3,232 3,097 440	440 2,786 2,816 410	2 2
Sunflower Oil Opening Stocks 3/ Production Disappearance 4/ Ending Stocks 3/	255 4,161 3,916 500	500 3,908 3,628 780	780 3,394 3,744 430	430 3,404 3,534 300	4
Rapeseed 0il Opening Stocks Production Disappearance Ending Stocks	215 2,440 2,450 205	205 2,442 2,422 225	225 2,612 2,597 240	240 2,792 2,772 260	2 2
Sesame 0il Opening Stocks- Production Disappearance3/ Ending Stocks- Olive 0il5/	45 669 667 47	47 651 654 44	44 610 609 45	45 636 636 45	
Opening Stocks 3/ Production Disappearance 3/ Ending Stocks -	306 1,566 1,544 328	328 1,553 1,421 460	460 1,725 1,442 743	743 1,442 1,481 704	1
Opening Stocks-/ Production Disappearance 3/ Ending Stocks-/	300 2,068 2,118 250	250 2,486 2,413 323	323 3,096 3,059 360	360 2,796 2,846 310	2 2

Palm Kernel Oil	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Opening Stocks ^{3/}	58	65	70	75	80
Production 4/	439	480	518	555	600
Disappearance 3/ Ending Stocks-	432 65	475	513 7 5	550	600
Ending Stocks-	65	70	75	80	80
Palm Oil					
Opening Stocks ^{3/}	207	256	333	340	390
Production //	2,057	2,434	2,647	2,910	3,170
Disappearance $\frac{3}{3}$ / Ending Stocks-	2,008	2,357	2,640	2,860	3,100
Ending Stocks-	256	333	340	390	460
Butter, Fat Content					
Opening Stocks-3/	876	887	869	992	1,084
Production //	5,223	•	5,434	5,600	5,550
Disappearance-3/	5,212	5,260	5,311	5,508	5,634
Ending Stocks ='	887	869	992	1,084	1,000
Lard					
Opening Stocks-3/	247	243	260	245	260
Production 4/	3,987	4,037	3,696	3,843	4,000
Disappearance 7/	3,991	4,020	3,711	3,828	3,990
Ending Stocks-	243	260	245	260	270
Fish Oil					
Opening Stocks ^{3/}	324	289	352	323	250
Production //	910	1,049	984	887	850 840
Disappearance 3/ Ending Stocks-	945 289	986 352	1,013 323	960 250	260
Buding beocks	207	332	323	20	
Food Oil & Fats, To	otal				
Opening Stocks-7	3,876	4,385	5,089	5,638	5,253
Production	37,824	38,080	40,648	40,315 45,953	42,370
Total Supplies Disappearance _{3/}	41,700 37,315	42,465 37,376	45,737 40,099	40,700	41,952
Ending Stocks-	4,385	5,089	5,638	5,253	5,671
Primarily for Non-F	Food:				
Linseed Oil					
Opening Stocks ³ /	165	115	130	147	170
Production //	678	602	642	664	720
Disappearance 4/3/	728	587	625	641	670
Ending Stocks 3/	115	130	147	170	220
Castor Oil					
Opening Stocks ³ /	67	110	150	119	90
Production .	399	376	314	314	320
Disappearance 4/	356	336	345	343	330
Ending Stocks-	110	150	119	90	80

Tung Oil	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/7
Opening Stocks-/ Production Disappearance 3/	45 97 113 29	29 107 106 30	30 105 117 18	18 104 104 18	1 10 9
Ending Stocks=/ Tallow & Greases Opening Stocks=/ Production 4/ Disappearance=3/ Ending Stocks=/	390	490	436	454	48
	5,343	5,184	5,499	5,710	5,65
	5,243	5,238	5,481	5,684	5,65
	490	436	454	480	48
Opening Stocks 3/ Production Total Supplies Disappearance 3/ Ending Stocks-	4,543	5,129	5,835	6,376	6,01.
	44,341	44,349	47,208	47,107	49,16
	48,884	49,478	53,043	53,483	55,17.
	43,755	43,643	46,667	47,472	48,70
	5,129	5,835	6,376	6,011	6,47.

SOURCE: "Oil World", Hamburg, November 11, 1977.

^{1/} October-September

^{2/} Preliminary

^{3/} Estimated

^{4/} Residual of the balance.

^{5/} Seasons November/October 1973/74 to 1977/78. Includes also edible and inedible residue oils.

TABLE 4

WORLD PRODUCTION OF OILMEALS 1/ (Thousands of Metric Tons)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 2/	1976/77 3/
Soybean Meal	33,025	38,749	36,729	44,492	43,395
Cottonseed Meal	9,673	9,743	9,676	8,256	8,871
Groundnut Meal	3,472	3,540	3,602	4,487	3,850
Sunflower Meal	4,018	4,762	4,452	3,970	3,998
Rapeseed Meal	3,992	3,899	3,895	4,142	4,407
Sesame Meal	771	795	766	720	7 55
Copra Meal	1,476	1,216	1,459	1,808	1,644
Palm Kernel Meal	480	512	566	607	655
TOTAL	56,907	63,216	61,145	68,482	67,575
Linseed Meal	1,493	1,303	1,166	1,223	1,269
Fishmeal & Solubles	3,831	4,014	4,458	4,336	4,150
GRAND TOTAL	62,231	63,533	66,769	74,041	72,994

SOURCE: "Oil World", Hamburg, November 11, 1977.

^{1/} October - September crop year. Actual production in the countries where the crush is taking place, and in the period shown, irrespective of whether from old or new crop.

^{2/} Preliminary

^{3/} Estimated.

CHAPTER 3

CANADIAN PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN FATS AND OILS

Canadian Oilseeds: Acreage, Yield, Production

Canada produces four oilseeds: rapeseed, flaxseed, soybeans and sunflowerseed. These are crushed to produce oil and meal for food and industrial uses and as a protein ingredient in livestock feeds. Additional volumes of oils and meals are imported to help fill domestic needs.

Rapeseed continues to be Canada's leading oilseed crop, with production in 1977 of 1.8 million metric tons. Exports in 1977 increased by 33 per cent to slightly over 1 million metric tons. In addition, approximately 25 million bushels of rapeseed were crushed in six processing plants, to produce 236,000 tonnes of oil, and approximately 325,000 tonnes of meal. Two more processing plants are scheduled to begin crushing in 1979, which should result in more rapeseed being processed prior to export as oil and meal.

Export markets for rapeseed are mainly Japan and the EEC, where rapeseed processing facilities exist.

Due to a larger acreage and a record average yield, production of rapeseed in 1977 increased by 112 per cent over 1976. To some degree, this was a producer response to relatively attractive prices vis-a-vis cereal grains. Further increases are projected for 1978, for the same reason.

Flaxseed acreage increased by 78 per cent in 1977 to 1.42 million acres. Production rose to 610,000 metric tons versus 277,000 the previous year. There are at present two crushers of flaxseed in Canada. Exports of linseed oil and meal are minimal, with most markets preferring to import flaxseed for processing.

Soybean production in 1977 rose to 517,000 metric tons from 250,400 tons the previous year. This increase was mainly due to a 32 per cent increase in acreage coupled with a 56.4 per cent increase in yield per acre. The record production in 1977 of 517,100 metric tons increased Canada's self-sufficiency in soybeans, with imports dropping to 317,970 metric tons in 1977 from 397,577 metric tons in 1976.

Sunflowerseed production increased in 1977 to 79,400 metric tons from 24,000 in 1976, and the long-term average of 30,000 tonnes. The Canadian and export markets could absorb much more of this product, if production could be increased.

Mustardseed production more than doubled in 1977 over the previous year. This crop is grown mainly under contract and mainly for export in unprocessed form.

Canadian Production of Fats and Oils

Canadian production of edible vegetable oils showed an increase of 29 per cent in 1977 over the previous year. Rapeseed oil accounted for virtually all of this increase, mainly because of increased processing capacity in Western Canada.

Production of animal fats was slightly lower in 1977. Tallow and butter production declined while lard increased slightly.

Marine oil production decreased, reflecting a further decline in fish production, particularly herring.

In the inedible oil sector, production increased by 2 per cent, mainly of inedible tallow.

Canadian Imports of Fats and Oils

Imports of fats and oils in 1977 declined to 225,000 metric tons, compared to 281,000 in 1976. All of the decrease was in the edible oil sector. The principal reason for the decrease was the increased availability of indigenous rapeseed, soybean and sunflowerseed oils.

Imports of animal fats decreased while marine oil imports rose, due to short domestic supplies of the latter.

Canadian Exports of Fats and Oils

Exports of edible vegetable oils, in seed or oil forms, increased by 45 per cent in 1°77, reflecting strong export demand. Rapeseed and rapeseed oil made up virtually all of the increase in export volume.

Butter exports declined sharply to 273 metric tons compared with 2,861 in 1976. Marine oil exports were down by 22 per cent.

In the inedible sector, exports increased by 31 per cent, mainly because of increased flaxseed and inedible tallow exports. Inedible marine oils also showed an increase over the 1976 volume.

Rapeseed oil was exported in much larger volume and to many more destinations during 1977. Volume rose to 102,700 metric tons versus 42,501 tonnes in 1976, while the number of markets increased to 17, versus 7 in 1976. This trend is expected to continue during 1978, due to the continuing increase in rapeseed crushing capacity in Canada.

Canadian Crushings of Vegetable Oilseeds and Production of Oil

And Meal by Crop Year

The volume of rapeseed processed in Canada continued to increase during 1977. There are now six processing plants, with two more plants due to commence operations in 1978. This development means that more oil and meal is available for domestic and export markets.

Soybean processing during the 1976/77 crop year declined from the previous year. Data for sunflowerseed is not available due to secrecy requirements.

CANADIAN OILSEEDS: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION

1977		16.9	23.5	38.0		962	1,061			215,810	710,332	91,526	ı	31,751	
1976	Bushels)	13.6	20.8	24.3	Acre, Pounds)	894	1,060	Lent	ons)	105,209 2	371,960 7	44,551	ŧ	6,600	
1975	(Yield Per Acre, Bushels)	12.5	17.9	34.6	Per Acre,	678	1,065	Oil Equivalent	(Metric Tons)	157,361	654,097	64,926	ī	11,975	
1974	(Yield F	9.5	16.2	24.8	(Yield	743	867	0		124,091	465,390	49,569	ı	3,302	έy
1973		13.4	16.9	31.0		782	705			174,634	482,627	70,307	ı	16,329	with Varie
1977		1,420	3,330	200		182	165			609,700	1,775,800	517,100	79,300	79,400	35.4% 40.0% 40.0% 0il Content Varies with Variety
1976	s)	800	1,778	378		78	90		ıs)	276,900	836,900 1	250,400	35,200	24,000	35.4% 40.0% 17.7% 40.0%
1975	ids of Acres)	1,400	4,020	390		163	. 62	Production	(Metric Tons)	444,613	1,723,668	366,808	50,122	20,937	
1974	(Thousands	1,450	3,160	415		350	2.1			350,538	1,163,476	280,045	117,935	8,255	Flaxseed Rapeseed Soybeans Sunflowersee Mustardseed.
1973		1,450	3,150	670		335	129			492,786		396,527	118,842	41,232	n Factors:
		F1axseed	Rapeseed	sucotvos		Mustardseed	Sunflowerseed			Flaxseed			Mustardseed	Sunflowerseed	Oil Conversion Factors:

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 22-002.

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TABLE 6

CANADIAN OILSEFT PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

	A R E A 1/			YII	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION 2/		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	
FLAXSEED		(Bushels)								
Manitoba	303	212	304	11.2	12.0	16.8	213,371	160,028	200,100	
Saskatchewan	182	81	223	13.1	17.0	17.3	149,868	86,400	241,300	
Alberta	81	30	49	16.0	16.0	15.3	81,284	30,500	48,300	
RAPESEED	RAPESEED (Bushels)									
Manitoba	303	101	182	16.7	18.0	25.3	283,498	102,059	258,500	
Saskatchewan	728	304	567	13.3	22.8	24.6	748,435	387,800	782,400	
Alberta	888	304	567	17.9	19.7	22.1	691,735	335,700	703,100	
British Columbia	23	11	32	15.7	17.9	17. 5	24,947	11,300	31,800	
SOYBEANS	ANS (Bushels)									
Ontario	157	153	202	34.6	24.3	38.0	366,808	251,741	517,091	
SUNFLOWERSELD	SUNFLOWERSELD (Pounds)									
Manitoba	25	20	67	1,065	1,060	1,061	29,945	24,047	79,400	
MUSTARDSEED				(P	ounds)					
Manitoba	9	7	16	630	800	900	6,579	6,500	16,300	
Saskatchewan	30	19	40	653	894	1,050	22,686	19,000	47,600	
Alberta	26	Q	17	719	973	810	20,871	9,700	15,400	

EOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 22-002.

Thousands of hectares.

^{2/} Metric Tons.

TAPLE 7

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS (Metric Tons)

1/	1973	1974	1 0 7 5	1976	1977
PRIMARILY EDIPLE 1/ VEGETABLE OILS					
Soybean Oil 2/	91,421	122,417	113,106	117,328	116,915
Rapeseed Oil $\frac{3}{}$	144,580	112,873	124,773	155,370	235,797
Sunflowerseed Oil 4/	13,233	7,913	3,172	x <u>11</u> /	× 11/
TOTAL 5/	249,234	243,203	241,051	272,698	352,712
ANIMAL FATS					
Edible Tallow	18,476	16,883	17,000	16,438	14,615
Lard	50,415	50,216	43,240	42,795	44,308
Butter (as butter oil)	13/ 80,096	88,258	106,425	96,015	94,366
TOTAL	148,987	155,357	166,665	155,248	153,289
MARINE OILS 13/					
Perring	11,732	7,12?	5,044	2,341	1,809
Seal				659	484
Whale 7/	283				
Other 3/		428	44	53	328
TOTAL 9/	12,015	7,550	5,088	3,053	2,711
TOTAL EDIBLE OIL PRODUCTION	410,236	406,110	412,804	430,999	508,712

TABLE 7 (Cont'd)

	1973	1974	1 9 7 5	1976	1977
PRIMARILY INEDIBLE					
Linseed Oil 10/	13,572	x 11/	x <u>11</u> /	x 11/	x 11/
Inedible Tallow	186,003	182,727	182,491	199,183	202,738
Marine Oils $\frac{12/13}{}$	925	2,869	4,471	3,146	3,614
TOTAL INEDIBLE OILS PRODUCTION	200,500	185,596	186,962	202,329	206,352
TOTAL EDIBLE AND INEDIBLE FATS AND OILS PRODUCTION	<u>-</u>				
(Excluding Linseed Oil in 1974, 1975, 1976 & 1977 & Sunflowerseed Oil in 1976 & 1977	610,736	591,706	599,766	633,328	715,064

- 1/ Production data for corn oil and cocoa butter are confidential and have not been included.
- 2/ Soybean oil output of Canadian crushing mills.
- 3/ Rapeseed oil output of Canadian crushing mills. The Grain Research Laboratory of the Canadian Grain Commission has reported the average oil content of carlot survey samples of rapeseed on an 8.5% moisture basis as follows:

1973 40.2% 1974 39.9% 1975 40.9% 1976 41.3% 1977 41.9%

- 4/ Sunflowerseed oil output of Canadian crushing mills.
- 5/ Includes only crude vegetable oils produced in Canadian mills.
- 6/ Butter oil represents the oil equivalent of creamery butter, farm butter and whey butter production, using 81% as the conversion factor.
- 7/ Whale oil production includes small amounts of other unspecified marine oils.
- 8/ Other oil production includes seal oils in 1974, 1975 and 1976.
- 9/ Small quantities of salmon oil (West Coast) and of redfish oil (East Coast) of edible grade cannot be identified statistically and are included under "Marine Oils" in the inedible category below.

TABLE 7 (Cont'd)

19/ Linseed oil output of Canadian crushing plants. The Grain Research Laboratory of the Canadian Grain Commission has reported the average oil content (dry matter basis) of carlot survey samples of flaxseed as follows:

1973	41.9%
1974	43.5%
1975	42.1%
1976	43.0%
1977	44.3%

- 11/ Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of Statistics Act.
- 12/ Includes liver oils, groundfish oil, salmon oil and small amounts of unspecified oils.
- 13/ Revised figures for 1976.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Mos. 22-006, 24-002, 32-020.

TABLE ?

CANADIAN IMPOPTS OF FATS AND OILS

(Metric Tons)

PRIMARILY EDIBLE					
Vegetable Oils	1073	1974	1975	1976	1977
Sovbeans (Oil Equiv.)	41,027	69,169	68,227	70,371	56,280
Soybean Oil	18,971	33,614	20,831	31,205	28,138
Cottonseed Oil	8,402	11,333	11,289	5,200	5,407
Corn Oil	6,604	10,358	10,172	16,418	15,482
Peanut Oil	7,382	5,519	6,849	6,734	6,845
Coconut Oil	21,299	21,956	25,816	29,647	24,218
Palm Oil	19,580	16,199	41,283	55,001	31,179
Palm Kernel Oil	5,944	4,376	5,003	10,351	7,192
Olive Oil	2,030	2,403	1,987	5,096	4,840
Cocoa Butter	6,595	5,378	4,362	5,008	4,835
Sunflowerseed Oil	77	186	170	271	50
Vegetable Oils & Fats	۷,504	5,973	2,965	3,156	2,270
Vegetable Cooking Fats &					
Packaged Salad Oils	1,031	1,461	693	144	423
Margarine & Shortening Oils	1,448	11,993	15,546	16,322	14,090
TOTAL ¹ /	144,956	199,918	215,332	254,924	201,348
Animal Fats					
Lard 2/	7,160	17,600	12,113	19,246	17,841
Butter-/	23,013	10,754	4,565	12	13
TOTAL	30,173	37,435	16,683	19,253	17,854
Marine Oils					
Fish & Marine Oil	1,230	849	879	299	410
TOTAL	1,230	27.0	879	200	410
TOTAL EDIBLE OILS & FATS	176,360	239,202	232,894	274,481	219,612
PRIMARILY INEDIBLE					
Castor Oil	2,788	1,850	1,909	1,313	1,311
Tung Oil	1,242	425	692	734	609
Inedible Tallow-	2,779	3,500	1,668	832	590
Animal Oil & Fats	475	308	487	652	568
Animal Crease-	2,51.7	2,612	4,154	1,700	1,790
TOTAL INEDIPLE OILS & PATS	0,000	0,205	8,910	5,221	4,958
TOTAL EPIBLE & INEPIBLE FATS					
8 OILS IMPOPTS	186,172	247,408	241,904	291,025	224,570

TABLE 3 (Cont'd)

FOOTNOTES TO

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FATS AND OILS

- 1/ Vegetable oil total includes the cil equivalent of the imported soybeans. This is justified because the soybeans are crushed in Canada for oil and meal production.
- 2/ Butter imports have been converted to oil equivalent, using the factor of 817.
- This class includes both edible and inedible tallow. The proportions are not known.
- This category includes Apimal Grease, MES and Wool Grease and Lanolin.

TABLE 9

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FATS AND OILS (Metric Tons)

PRIMARILY EDIBLE

	1070	107/	1075	1076	1077
Vegetable Oils	1973	1974	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	1977
Soybeans (Oil Equiv.)	4,771	5,034	1,541	4,363	6,697
Soybean Oil	3,360	8,148	2,074	200 0/0	23
Rapeseed (Oil Equiv.)	477,474	246,394	270,479 19,811	309,949 42,501	411,177
Rapeseed Oil Sunflowerseed (Oil Equiv.)	34,805 12,459	27,669 8,467	3,186	3,800	10,441
Margarine & Shortening	147	352	268	706	634
Vegetable Oil & Fats	13,252	763	944	6,974	1,413
TOTAL 1/	546,269	296,828	298,303	368,293	533,085
Animal Fats					
Butter (Oil Equiv.)-	2	3	23	2,861	273
TOTAL	2	3	23	2,361	273
Marine Oils					
Herring Oil	2,833	5,524	2,277	5,315	4,124
Whale Oil	1,259			5	14
TOTAL	4,093	5,524	2,277	5,320	4,138
TOTAL EDIBLE FATS & OILS					
(Including Oil Equiv.					
of Oilseeds)	550,362	302,356	300,603	376,474	537,496
PRIMARILY INEDIBLE					
Flaxseed (Oil Equiv.)	153,355	124,267	86,709	87,297	116,595
Linseed Oil	6,080	592	3,562	5,108	
Inedible Tallow 3/	81,926	98,740	97,871	109,884	
Marine Oils 4/	2,683	2,338	2,615	4,789	11,902
Animal Fats and Oils	5,116	2,718	1,463	3,282	6,931
TOTAL INEDIBLE FATS & OILS	249,162	228,656	192,210	210,370	275,736
TOTAL EDIBLE & INEDIBLE					
FATS AND OILS	799,525	531,012	492,823	536,844	813,232

TABLE 9 (Cont'd)

FOOTNOTES TO

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FATS AND OILS

- 1/ The margarine portion cannot be separated, consequently it was not converted to fat equivalent. Oil equivalent of oilseeds are included in all totals. It is justified to include the oil equivalents of exported oilseeds into the total of fats and oil exports, since it represents a form of oil export and does not involve a duplication of data. Starting in 1973 rapeseed oil exports are reported separately and are no longer included under "Vegetable Oils and Fats".
- 2/ Butter exports have been converted to oil equivalent, using the factor of 81%.
- 3/ This class includes both edible and inedible tallow. The proportions are not known.
- 4/ Marine oil exports listed under "Inedible Oils" include sun-rotted cod liver oil, a non-specified group of fish and marine oil, and fish liver and visceral oils. While most of these oils can be assumed to be of an inedible grade, a small quantity of edible oil may have been included.

TABLE 10

CANADIAN CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTION OF OIL AND MEAL BY CROP YEAR

(Metric Tons)

CRUSHINGS	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/7
Flaxseed	66,890	19,346	<u>1</u> /	_x 1/	<u>1</u> /
Rapeseed	353,178	334,414	275,973	347,161	549,714
Soybeans	612,552	642,310	635,110	722,988	684,99
Sunflowerseed	31,717	28,212	7,134	20,029	<u>1</u> /
TOTAL	1,064,337	1,024,282	918,217	1,090,178	1,234,709
OIL PRODUCTION				-	
Flaxseed	22,762	6,601	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	_x 1/
Rapeseed	133,966	125,631	108,483	141,698	225,805
Soybeans	99,125	109,169	108,344	122,694	115,616
Sunflowerseed	13,009	11,234	2,671	8,328	1/x-1/
TOTAL	268,862	252,635	219,498	272,720	341,421
MEAL PRODUCTION					
Flaxseed	42,037	11,932	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /
Rapeseed	204,169	193,932	157,763	197,376	314,903
Soybeans	482,973	503,368	499,183	569,467	540,689
Sunflowerseed	11,811	10,558	2,553	7,266	x ¹ /
TOTAL	740,990	719,790	659,499	774,109	855,592

 $[\]underline{1}/$ Confidential - to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

CHAPTER 4

THE CANADIAN RAPESEED SITUATION

Canadian Rapeseed Production

Rapeseed production continued its variable tendencies, declining to 836,886 tonnes in the 1976/77 crop year from 1,748,616 the previous year. The 1977/78 crop year saw production rise again to an estimated 1,775,899 metric tons. A further increase is projected for the crop year 1978/79.

Canadian Exports of Rapeseed

In 1977, exports of rapeseed increased to slightly over 1 million tonnes, reflecting strong demand. Japan and the EEC continued to be our main export markets. Rapeseed shipments as food aid have been sharply reduced and replaced by rapeseed oil.

Canadian Exports of Rapeseed Oil

Additional new crushing capacity has lead to increased export availability of rapeseed oil. Demand was strong for this oil during 1977, and the volume exported rose to 91,648 tonnes for the crop year 1976/77, and 102,700 tonnes for calendar year 1977.

Canadian Exports of Rapeseed Meal

Rapeseed meal exports rose to 107,088 tonnes in 1977 versus only 27,984 tonnes in 1976. This reflects the improved quality of the rapeseed meal now available plus the increase in domestic crushing activity.

Canadian Raneseed Prices

Rapeseed is traded on the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange. Prices follow the general trend for soybeans, oil and meal traded on the Chicago market. During the current crop year, prices have been above soybean prices, due to the buoyant world market for edible oils.

TABLE 11

CANADIAN SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF RAPESEED

RAPESEED OIL AND RAPESEED MEAL

(Crop Year)

RAPESEED	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
			(Metric Tons)		
Stocks, Starting	978,386	468,974	280,912	399,913	1,048,648
Production	1,299,555	1,206,568	1,163,476	1,748,616	836,886
Exports	1,226,050	888,664	592,987	683,026	1,017,871
Domestic Crushings	353,170	334,414	275,968	347,160	549,714
RAPESEED OIL					
Exports	24,983	34,488	19,240	32,633	91,648
Domestic Production	133,966	125,631	108,483	141,698	225,806
RAPESEED MEAL					
Exports	19,452	47,580	10,672	27,984	107,088
Domestic Production	204,169	193,932	157,763	197,376	314,903

TABLE 12

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF RAPESEED

(Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Algeria	en es		acc 100		38,266
Australia	20,613,	14,7393/	, ,	0/	5
Bangladesh	20,613 ₂ / 81,048 ² /	$18,012^{-3}$	47,688-	25,662-7	17,530
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,092	358	508	MM1 4444	248
Brazil	despir spline	12	ann 1611		27
Denmark	4,536				18
Finland	cor me		-	103	82
France	17,118		sinn sites		1,519
Germany, West	87,9705/	23,4186/	5,651,	15,058	66,843
India	51,302=	4,521-	14,142-		13,650
Italy	86,121	896	2,008	2,956	1,930
Japan	710,987	493,947	579,385	687,076	746,082
Korea, South	24,474		-	7,268	
Lebanon			Mills data		
Mexico	23,502	38,731			Margin (1970)
Mozambique	. —				7,700
Netherlands	61,895	20,680	18,426	16,682	111,876
Norway	death good			****	2,656
Pakistan				salest serial	
Peru		2		and the	
Romania	Acres 1880	1	dura com-		
Singapore		special special		Shirto Hallan	12,887
Spain	1,004		919	4	70
Sweden	13	1/	56	211	104
Switzerland			3,953	como apres	
Taiwan	18,024				
United Kingdom	3,048	999	3,324	13,358	5,884
United States	2	104	123	6,491	563
Venezuela		200 000	9		
Yugoslavia					3
TOTAL	1,193,666	615,975	676,199	774,873	1,027,943

- 1/ Less than one metric ton.
- 2/ CIDA reports 27,140 metric tons shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1972/73.
- 3/ CIDA reports 30,162 metric tons shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1973/74.
- 4/ CIDA reports 9,432 metric tons shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1974/75.
- 5/ CIDA reports 51,302 metric tons shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1972/73.
- 6/ CIDA reports 4,521 metric tons shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1973/74.
- 7/ CIDA reports 23,582 metric tons shipped under bilateral food aid in the cropyear 1974/75.
- 8/ CIDA reports 16,787 metric tons shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1975/76.

TABLE 13

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF RAPESEED OIL

(Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	<u>1973</u>	1974	1975	1976	1977
Algeria					3,216
Australia	395 1/	538	122	4	2,917
Bangladesh	295 = 1		enter Miles	5,542	7,000
Chile	11,159				
Ecuador	6146 9071		-		504 5/
Egypt				745	2,160 =
France	1				
Germany, West			-		2,217
Haiti					2,434
Hong Kong	2,304	0	, 590 . ,	2,069	5,133 6/
India	5,050	$13,237 = \frac{2}{}$	$9,438 = \frac{3}{1}$	23,248 -	66,794 6/
Japan	13,695	3,381	3,019	8,481	6,415 7/
Lebanon				290	$650 \frac{7}{8}$
Madagascar					284 - 7
Netherlands	13		3,202		
Portugal					123 07
Tunisia					131 9/
United Kingdom	1,176	1,240	2,476		
United States	711	8,268	963	2,124	2,064
Viet Nam				_,	728
Yemen			-		20
Zambia		1,002	-		
TOTAL	34,805	27,669	19,811	42,501	102,700
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	10,223	14,133	15,683	23,081	61,907

^{1/} CIDA reports 4,493 metric tons shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1972/73.

^{2/} CIDA reports 13,694 metric tons shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1973/74.

 $[\]frac{3}{}$ CIDA reports 7,364 metric tons shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1974/75.

^{4/} CIDA reports 17,455 metric tons shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1975/76.

^{5/} CIDA reports 3,500 metric tons shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1976/77.

^{6/} CIDA reports 35,081 metric tons shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1977/78.

TABLE 13 (Cont'd)

FOOTNOTES TO

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF RAPESEED OIL

- 7/ CIDA reports 1,328 metric tons shipped under World Food Program in the crop year 1077/78.
- S/ CIDA reports 491 metric tons shipped under World Food Program in the crop year 1977/78.
- 9/ CIDA reports 707 metric tons shipped under World Food Program in the crop year 1977/78.

TABLE 14

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF RAPESEED OILCAKE AND MEAL

(Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Barbados	9	269			que des
Chile	5,499			mar gam	design plates
France				min 1000	3,675
Cuba	20			main 1980	1,005
Denmark					4,532
Germany, West	1,451	16	1,965	4,686	57,565
Ireland			000 000		1,000
Jamaica		3		com selve	
Japan	1			121	4,001
Korea, South	7,597			4944	
Mexico	3,039	5,811			wild diller
Netherlands	6,702	10,738	5,756	26,941	7,967
Norway		manus design.	were dans		24,395
Philippines	3,710	609			and the
Taiwan					2,051
United Kingdom	11,616	7,620	12,392	16,127	21,968
United States	1,608	5,840	552	3,696	8,232
TOTAL	41,257	30,911	20,666	51,573	136,393
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	6,198	3,218	2,115	6,089	19,639

QUALITY DATA FOR WESTERN CANADIAN RAPESEED, SURVEY SAMPLES OF 1976 AND 1977 CROPS

	No. of Samples	387	54	Н	443		79	173	191
1977 Survey	Protein_Content	36.1	38.2	36.9	36.4		37.3	36.7	35.7
1977	Erucic Acid Content	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.6		1.7	1.0	2.1
	Of11/ Content	41.9	41.9	42.9	41.9		42.1	42.5	41.4
	No. of Samples	421	22	1	443		61	205	177
Survey	Protein_Content	36.3	39.3	1	36.4		38.6	36.6	35.4
1976	Erucic Acid Content	2.3	6.0	ı	2.3		2.1	1.5	3.2
	011 Content	41.3	9.04	ı	41.3		41.8	41.9	40.5
	WESTERN CANALON	No. 1 CRS	No. 2 CRS	No. 3 CRS	All Grades	ALL GRADES BY PROVINCE	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta

 $\frac{1}{2}$ / Oil content of seed is reported on an 8.5% moisture basis. $\frac{2}{2}$ / Protein content is reported on the oil-free meal and an 8.5% moisture basis.

SOURCE: Canadian Grain Commission, Crop Bulletins Nos. 133 and 137.

TABLE 16

SUMMERFALLOW AND STUBBLE CULTIVATION OF RAPESEED

	Summer- fallow	<u>Stubble</u>	Total
Seeded Area		('000 Acres)	
1973	2,410	740	3,150
1974	2,346	754	3,100
1975	3,170	1,080	4,250
1976 1977	1,731 2,291	379 959	1,750 3,250
19//	2,231	737	3,230
Distribution		(Per Cent)	
1973	77	23	100
1974	76	24	100
1975	7 5	25	100
1976	78	22	100
1977	7 0	30	100
Average Yield			
Per Seeded Acre		(Bushels)	
1973	17.9	13.5	16.9
1974	17.2	13.4	16.3
1975	19.0	14.7	17.9
1976	22.2	15.6	20.8
1977	25.1	20.3	23.7
Production		(Metric Tons))
1072	000 222	226 245	1 206 560
1973 1974	980,223 913,998	226,345 229,066	1,206,568 1,143,064
1974	1,363,059	360,609	1,723,668
1976	691,735	133,811	825,546
1977	1,301,823	442,257	1,744,080

TABLE 17

CANADIAN RAPESEED PRICES 1/ (Crop Year)

MONTH	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
	• • • • • • • • •	Cents and	Eighths Per	Bushel	• • • • • • • •
August	244/7	649/7	821/2	666/2	527
September	253/3	536/4	851/4	595/3	557/6
October	256/1	493/7	955/5	533/1	513/3
November	260/5	482/5	902	495/3	579/4
December	295/5	566/6	812/3	441	549/4
January	325/6	655/1	731/7	451/6	578
February	374/4	706/1	639/3	467/7	788/3
March	361	677/7	620/2	465/4	712/3
April	376/2	608/7	643/3	455/7	828
May	399/1	702/1	568/5	479/3	837
June	537/7	738/6	545/3	540/5	759/4
July	682/4	796	587/4	580/4	634/6
Yearly Average	364	634/4	723/2	514/3	655/3

^{1/} Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 Canadian Rapeseed, basis in-store Thunder Bay.

CHAPTER 5

THE CANADIAN SOYBEAN SITUATION

Canadian Supply and Disposition

Soybean production during the crop year 1976/77 declined from preceding years. This necessitated an increase in imports from the United States to fill domestic needs.

Interest is continuing on the part of the Japanese as regards edible grade soybeans and soybean products produced in Canada.

Canadian Imports of Soybeans and Soybean 0il

During 1977, imports of soybeans declined, as did imports of soybean oil. The main reason for this decline was the increased availability of rapeseed oil from domestic sources. Rapeseed oil became the leading oil in Canada during 1977, with 36 per cent of the market compared with 33 per cent for soybean oil. Increased supplies of Canadian - produced soybeans in 1977 also were a factor in reducing the import requirement.

Imports of Soybean Meal

Soybean meal imports were slightly reduced during the crop year 1976/77 compared with the previous year.

Canadian Exports of Soybeans

Canadian soybean exports consist mainly of edible grade beans to specialized markets such as Japan and Hong Kong. There are also small shipments to other markets for processing into oil and meal.

Canadian Exports of Soybean Oil and Meal

Canadian exports of soybean oil were virtually zero in 1977. Meal exports declined to 51,333 metric tons, reflecting the downward trend which commenced with the entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC.

TABLE 18

CANADIAN SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF SOYBEANS, SOYBEAN OIL AND SOYBEAN MEAL (Crop Year)

SOYBEANS	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
		(M	letric Tons)		
Production	374,755	396,527	300,457	366,808	250,384
Imports	298,633	340,354	344,273	371,026	391,608
Exports	28,902	28,875	9,498	22,289	24,820
Domestic Crushings	612,535	642,309	635,096	722,975	684,995
SOYBEAN OIL					
Imports	16,459	33,395	19,557	30,810	26,704
Exports	12,547	4,942	5,587	1,043	-
Domestic Production	99,125	109,169	108,344	122,694	115,616
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Imports	219,872	232,974	271,149	343,814	339,244
Exports	118,066	94,087	83,527	69,335	51,333
Domestic Production	482,973	503,368	499,183	569,467	540,689

TABLE 19

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SOYBEAN AND SOYBEAN OIL

Soybeans (Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Germany, West		2	1		
Hong Kong	12	1/	3	17	6
Japan	2	2	4		8
Peoples' Republic of China	20	20	13		9
Singapore			en en		4
Sweden					1/
United Kingdom	1/				8
United States	231,749	390,756	385,444	397,560	317,935
TOTAL	231,784	380,781	385,465	397,577	317,970
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	50,360	90,505	86,210	81,136	98,953
		Soybean Oil Metric Tons			
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
France		1/	1		
United States	18,971	33,614	20,881	31,205	28,138
TOTAL	18,971	33,614	20,882	31,205	28,138
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	8,264	24,829	14,394	14,223	17,216

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

7 7	*000 of \$	1	791	282	10,321	2,191	264	1,896	1,468	17,216
1977	Metric	1	1,199	436	16,367	4,160	7 90	3,246	2,238	28,137
9	*000 of \$	9	545	788	8,396	1,865	100	734	1,783	14,222
1976	Metric	10	1,267 1,036	822 2,056	8,196 17,767 8,396	1,572 4,646	225	1,931	3,532	31,205
5	,000 of \$	1/	1,267	822	8,196	1,572	155	236	2,142	14,394
1975	Metric	Н	1,614	1,490	11,681	2,752	250	343	2,747	20,881
4	*000 of \$	1	1,366 1,033	3,871	16,913 13,143	4,458 3,184	73	299	2,922	24,825
1974	Metric	l	1,366	5,897	16,913	4,458	95	970	3,912	33,613
7 3	1000 of \$	17	393	977	5,114	993	Ì	72	1,225	8,260
1973	Metric	39	876	873	11,775	2,338	1	162	2,830	18,969
		Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	TOTAL

1/ Less than \$1,000.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Unpublished Data.

TABLE 21

IMPORTS OF SOYBEAN MEAL BY PROVINCE

7	* 000 of \$	1	629	2,418	26,329	21,713	16,507	5,235	9,564	7,861	90,310
1977	Metric	- .	2,913	7,797	99,456 2	84,149	68,543	20,127	38,634	29,681	351,302
9	1000 of \$	I I	က	1,369	25,368	12,891	12,250	3,227	7,120	7,810	70,042
1976	Metric	ł	19	5,569	118,447	57,881	69,789	16,740	42,521	37,896	348,865
5	*000 of \$	18	521	18	20,062	8,574	9,975	3,134	6,273	5,622	54,209
1 9 7	Metric	129	3,288	129	91,146	49,312	63,070	17,808	37,904	31,554	294,343
4	1000 of \$	1	29	13	10,399	10,897	14,627	3,975	5,108	5,865	50,853
1974	Metric	I	133	72	65,673	57,704	77,965	19,672	27,025	29,192	277,438
8	1000 of \$	ļ	477	7	5,312	14,048	11,245	4,383	5,644	5,016	46,129
1973	Metric	ł	3,084	36	36,719	47,879	46,432	16,335	21,794	19,060	191,341
		Newfoundland	Nova Scotla	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	B.C.	TOTAL

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Unpublished Data.

TABLE 22

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS

(Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Belgium-Luxembourg		2,000			
Bulgaria	137				
France		63	490	73	7 5
Germany, West	1	561	225	10	
Hong Kong	18	957	2,192	5,111	6,502
Hungary					3
Jamaica	2	3	4		
Japan	5,103	3,830	3,041	6,825	10,976
Malaysia				209	227
Netherlands	145	18			3,941
Philippines				125	
Romania			***		1,008
Singapore			1,020	9,667	2,950
Spain			213		8,885
Sweden	839	1,356	may emp		
Switzerland	72	91			
Taiwan					397
United Kingdom	20,358	4,162	30	80	246
United States	274	22	46	351	94
U.S.S.R.					
Yugoslavia			160		
Other Countries 1/				2,199	2,533
TOTAL	26,955	13,066	8,710	24,653	37,837
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	6,151	3,451	2,812	6,100	11,047

^{1/} To protect confidentiality under the Statistics Act.

TABLE 23

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SOYBEAN OIL AND MEAL (Metric Tons)

SOYBEAN OIL

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Bahamas	4		Manage States		
Germany, West	sim tab		14	spen frien	
Jamaica	000 mm		4		
Leeward-Windward Islands	600 GM	1	1	960 GE	
United Kingdom	3,310	7,778	1,965	silan unid	***
United States	45	368	92		23
TOTAL	3,359	8,148	2,076		23
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	1,233	5,663	1,391		12

SOYBEAN MEAL

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,679		-	ation collec	
Denmark			MADE SIGN	minim drives	6,748
Germany, West			and the	28	3,790
Guyana	which district		Enter Halls	3	400 MIC
Ireland		3,789	time days	2,039	
Trinidad-Tobago	man stee		1	-	
United Kingdom	94,906	101,984	57,269	59,653	34,333
United States	9,923	9,420	1,723	987	718
TOTAL	111,509	115,195	58,993	62,711	45,589
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	18,851	17,547	9,435	11,272	10,747

TABLE 24

CANADIAN SOYBEAN PRICES 1/

(Crop Year)

MONTH	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
	• • • • • • • • • •	(Cents and	Eighths P	er Bushel)	
August	340/7	1040	716/2	596/5	576/7
September	325/6	605	726/6	545/5	619/7
October	310/5	557	811/4	477/3	574/4
November	342/2	553/6	723/6	435	602/4
December	391/7	583/7	678/2	420/6	664
January	428	606/2	590/6	436/3	676/1
February	567/6	644/1	506/2	441/7	709/4
March	617/5	610/2	504/2	438/1	829/1
April	646/4	534/2	527/3	437/6	937/5
May	882/4	517/1	481/8	481/2	945/5
June	1095/7	504/6	488/2	582/4	816
July	929	642/1	542/7	611/4	611/7
Yearly Average	573/2	616/4	608/2	492/1	713/6
rearry Average					

^{1/} Buying prices, carlots, f.o.b. Chatham, No. 2 and better.

CHAPTER 6

THE CANADIAN SUNFLOWERSEED SITUATION

Canadian Sunflowerseed Production

Canadian production of sunflowerseed increased sharply in 1977, when production rose to 79,379 metric tons versus 24,047 the previous year.

Manitoba produces virtually all of the sunflowerseed grown in Canada. Production is variable from year to year because of competition from other crops.

The Canadian and export markets could absorb much larger quantities of sunflowerseed and oil if production could be increased.

Canadian Trade in Sunflowerseed and Oil

Exports of sunflowerseed rose to 26,103 tonnes in 1977 from 9,501 tonnes in 1976. The principal markets were the EEC, Czechoslovakia and the United States.

A very small quantity of sunflowerseed oil was imported in 1977, from the United States. There were no exports of this oil from Canada in 1977.

TABLE 25

CANADIAN SUNFLOWERSEED: ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION

(Crop Year)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78					
		(Thousa	nds of Acres)						
Manitoba	125.0	30.0	62.0	50.0	165.0					
Saskatchewan	2.5	-	-	-	_					
Alberta	1.5	-	-	-	-					
Canada, Total	129.0	30.0	62.0	50.0	165.0					
	(Yield Per Acre, Pounds)									
Manitoba	700	867	1,065	1,060	1,061					
Saskatchewan	800	-	-	-	-					
Alberta	933	-	em.	-	_					
Canada, Total	705	867	1,065	1,060	1,061					
		(Production	- Metric To	ns)						
Manitoba	39,689	8,255	29,945	24,047	79,379					
Saskatchewan	907	-	-	-	-					
Alberta	635	-	-	-	-					
Canada, Total	41,232	8,255	29,937	24,047	79,379					

TABLE 26

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SUNFLOWERSEED

(Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	<u>1973</u>	1974	1975	1976	1977
Algeria					1,050
Australia	1/	en en		17	15
Bangladesh	1/	2		2	
Czechoslovakia	man depar	6,877		1,604	6,998
Denmark	times della			18	
France	20,357				
Germany, West	69	7,244	3,825	3,590	344
Italy	8,255				
Korea, South	23				
Mexico					434
Netherlands	887	5,703		3,001	14,284
New Zealand	2	1/	2	1/	5
Portugal		36	2,701		
Spain	161		526		
Sweden	37	1/	2	4	5
United Kingdom	22	31	34	2 5	19
United States	1,326	1,250	874	1,238	2,949
U.S.S.R.		1/			
TOTAL	31,143	21,169	7,965	9,501	26,103
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	6,143	7,334	2,623	3,258	6,225

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 27

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SUNFLOWERSEED OIL (Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Austria	1	3	5		
France	1/	2	1		
United States	74	178	160	271	59
U.S.S.R.		1	4		
TOTAL	77	186	170	271	59
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	27	181	158	147	43

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 28

IMPORTS OF SUNFLOWERSEED OIL BY PROVINCE

1976	1000 1000	$\frac{2}{}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	38 22	213 115	16 6	270 143
	Metric of Tons \$						
1973	Metric of Tons \$	1 1	2 1	74 25	-		77 26
		Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Alberta	British Columbia	TOTAL

 $\underline{\underline{L}}/$ Less than one metric ton.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Unpublished Data.

 $[\]frac{2}{}$ Less than \$1,000.

CHAPTER 7

THE CANADIAN MUSTARDSEED SITUATION

Canadian Mustardseed Production

Mustardseed is grown largely under contract. Production in 1977 increased by 125 per cent to 79,378 metric tons, reflecting a doubling of acreage and a higher yield than the previous year.

Production is concentrated in the Prairie region, with Eastern Ontario also producing a small acreage.

Canadian Exports of Mustardseed

Canada is a leading exporter of mustardseed. Major markets are the EEC, Japan and the United States. The volume of mustardseed exported in 1977 was 56,438 metric tons valued at \$19,660,000, little changed from 1976.

Canadian Imports of Ground Mustard

Some types of ground mustard are imported in packaged form. Total imports in 1977 were 349 metric tons valued at \$548,000, versus 269 tonnes in 1976 valued at \$358,000.

TABLE 29

CANADIAN MUSTARDSEED: ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION

(Crop Year)

	1973/74	1977/78							
Manitoba	40	40	23	18	40				
Saskatchewan	225	200	76	47	100				
Alberta	70	110	64	22	42				
Canada, Total	335	350	163	87	182				
	(Yield, Pounds Per Acre)								
Manitoba	800	750	630	800	900				
Saskatchewan	800	750	658	894	1,050				
Alberta	714	727	719	973	810				
Canada, Total	782	743	678	894	962				
		(Production	on-Metric To	ns)					
Manitoba	14,515	13,608	6,578	6,531	16,329				
Saskatchewan	81,647	68,039	22,679	19,051	47,627				
Alberta	22,679	36,287	20,865	9,707	15,422				
Canada, Total	118,842	117,935	50,121	35,289	79,378				

TABLE 30

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF MUSTARDSEED (Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	<u>1973</u>	1974	1975	1976	1977
Australia		65	enga pina		22
Belgium-Luxembourg	8,035	6,292	114	574	435
Brazil	1/	93			
Chile		Ţŕ			
Costa Rica		4	15	17	
Czechoslovakia			108	35	
El Salvador	4				
France		129	290	181	-
Germany, West	11,459	2,165	3,483	2,613	2,157
Guatemala		1			
Israel	25	rijus dalam	3		
Japan	6,149	7,565	9,058	7,517	7,024
Mexico	177	281	272	108	196
Netherlands	10,791	18,048	11,057	9,114	14,138
New Zealand		1			
Philippines			4	4	7
South Africa					21
Spain	dilina dipuna		17	40	
Sweden		54	54	54	-
Switzerland	684	94	430		1,108
United Kingdom	36	637	1,253	85	18
United States	34,052	33,460	31,659	38,526	31,312
U.S.S.R.	24	non the			
Venezuela	1	22	24		
TOTAL	71,441	68,925	57,841	58,871	56,438
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	13,812	21,171	22,939	20,946	19,660

 $[\]underline{1}$ / Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 31

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF GROUND MUSTARD (Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
France	grade states		4		9
Germany, West	4	1/	2		Audio colors
Hong Kong	1	1/	1/		1/
India			1/		
Japan	1	1/	1/		dian com
People's Republic of China	tion one	3	~-		
Taiwan		that store	2		door room
United Kingdom	271	306	317	169	241
United States	41	56	65	99	98
TOTAL	319	368	393	269	349
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	407	424	522	358	548

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

CHAPTER 8

OTHER OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL

Canadian imports of other oilseed cake and meal regained the level of years prior to 1976 with an increase of 44.1 per cent in 1977 as compared to 1976 (Table 32). Cottonseed meal imports accounted for the increase in spite of a price increase from \$117. per tonne in 1976 to \$149. per tonne in 1977.

Exports of oilseed cakes and meals (NES) dropped by 36.5 per cent in 1977 as compared to 1976 (Table 33). The sole buyer remains the United States, and total exports are still at an insignificant level with a total of 732 tonnes.

TABLE 32

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS OILSEED CAKE AND MEALS

(Metric Tons)

	1973	1974	<u>1975</u>	1976	1977
Cottonseed Meal	1,228	307	317	27	1,001
Oilseed Cake & Meal (NES)	1,411	3,303	2,317	1,732	1,535
TOTAL	2,639	3,610	2,634	1,759	2,536
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	506	598	390	206	379

TABLE 33

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF OILSEED CAKES AND MEALS (NES)

(Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	<u>1977</u>
Barbados					
Belgium-Luxembourg	54				
Bermuda	29				
France	1,887			600 600	
Germany, West	36	emp con			
Italy	9,353			ma	
Japan	70,725				
Netherlands-Antilles	9,334		MIN 1500		
Norway	18	ean ean		Magic dates	***
St. Pierre-Miquelon	 .		4		
United Kingdom	547	state time			
United States	20,590			1,150	732
TOTAL	112,575		4	1,150	732
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	6,706		1	114	103

CHAPTER 9

DEODORIZED FATS AND OILS

Canadian production of deodorized fats and oils continues to increase with a gain of 2.9 per cent in 1977 over 1976. Vegetable oils have maintained their share at 90.0 per cent of the total fats and oils utilized in the manufacture of shortenings, margarines and salad oils. The relative production of shortening, margarine and salad oils as a percentage of the total has remained fairly constant with shortening 44.1 per cent; margarine 28.4 per cent and salad oil at 27.4 per cent (Table 34).

Imports of vegetable oils and fats (NES) dropped by 28 per cent in 1977 over 1976 and have reached the lowest figure since 1973 (Table 35). These imports come from a wide variety of countries with the United Kingdom and the United States making up the bulk at 89.9 per cent.

Canadian imports of cocoa butter decreased slightly in 1977 (Table 36). Brazilian shipments dropped back to 1975 levels while United Kingdom exports rose from 1,409 tonnes to 1,714 tonnes. It is interesting to note the huge increase in price to \$5,091.62 per tonne in 1977 from \$3,337.46 per tonne in 1976.

For the first time in five years importation of coconut oil dropped by 18.3 per cent from 1976 to 1977 (Table 37). Imports from Sri Lanka dropped from 8,190 tonnes in 1976 to 156 tonnes in 1977, while Malaysian exports rose sharply from 1,730 tonnes in 1976 to 4,664 tonnes in 1977. Although coconut oil is a specialized oil, the price of \$596. per tonne in 1977 compared to \$365. per tonne in 1976 probably accounted for the decrease in imports as it is possible in some industrial applications to replace coconut oil when price or availability becomes a factor.

Corn oil imports for 1977 decreased by 5.7 per cent compared to 1976 (Table 38). The price in 1977 was \$685. per tonne as compared with an average of \$530. per tonne in 1976. Price could have been a factor in reduced imports in spite of the ongoing statements being made with respect to the use of polyunsaturated oils in the human diet.

Cottonseed oil imports rose from 5,200 tonnes in 1976 to 5,497 tonnes in 1977 (Table 39). This occurred in spite of an increase in average price from \$550. per tonne in 1976 to \$614. per tonne in 1977.

Olive oil imports dropped somewhat in 1977 after their sharp increase in 1976 but remained much closer to the new level reached in 1976 (Table 40). Spain continues to be the major supplier. The price for olive oil dropped significantly from \$910. per tonne in 1976 to \$703. per tonne in 1977. The importation of olive oil is likely to continue at these levels due to the make-up of the Canadian population by people from those countries where olive oil has been the predominant oil.

Palm oil imports suffered their largest drop in five years from 55,001 tonnes in 1976 to 31,179 tonnes in 1977, a decrease of 43.3 per cent (Table 41). The price for palm oil predominantly from Malaysia and Indonesia rose from \$350. per tonne in 1976 to \$550. per tonne in 1977. This major price change is primarily responsible for the reductions in palm oil imports as other local oils are interchangeable with palm oil.

Palm kernel oil imports dropped substantially in 1977 as compared to 1976 by 30.5 per cent (Table 42). The average price for palm kernel oil rose sharply in 1977 to \$589. per tonne as compared to \$305. per tonne in 1976. Shipments from the United States dropped back to more normal levels while those from Malaysia and the Netherlands continue to make-up the major share of all palm kernel oil imports.

Peanut oil imports continue to indicate a stable level in spite of a sharp price increase from \$630. per tonne in 1976 to \$815. per tonne in 1977(Table 43). The United States continues to be the major supplier of peanut oil with Brazil showing a dramatic decrease in exports to Canada in 1977 as compared to their performance in the two previous years.

Canadian exports of other vegetable oils and fats (NES) dropped dramatically by 80 per cent in 1977 as compared to 1976 (Table 44). The two major buyers in 1976 were West Germany and Saudi Arabia but their purchases have dropped back to insignificant quantities in 1977.

TABLE 34

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(Metric Tons)

	Total	18,447 21,263 3,301 28,904 6,052 6,567 120,994 116,304 10,727 650	X	X X X 369,806
	Salad 011	X X X X X X 53,392 20,334 X X X	1 1 1 1 1	
1977	Shortening 0il	X X X 24,165 X X 32,683 42,634 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	$\times \times \cdot \times \cdot \times \times$	X X 163,375
	Margarine 011	X X X X X 34,919 53,336 X X X	$\bowtie \bowtie \bowtie \square \bowtie \bowtie \square$	X X 104,971
	Total	18,291 17,057 3,399 38,370 6,154 6,481 100,523 120,990 11,163 1,488	3,151 - 293 3,444 9,870 1,297	20,892 32,059 359,419
	Salad 011	14 X 729 1,140 X 47,228 21,223 X - - - - - - - X 47,228 21,223 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	35	163 198 94,338
1976	Shortening 011	17,959 X 2,668 30,353 X X X X 21,451 49,817 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	1,739 - 1,909 1,909 8,151 1,297	29,937
	Margarine 011	318 7,161 2 6,877 X 31,844 49,950 X X	1,412	240 1,924 100,523
	VEGETABLE OILS	Coconut Corn Cottonseed Palm Palm Palm Kernel Peanut Rapeseed Soybean Sunflowerseed Other Vegetable TOTAL VEGETABLE OILS	Herring Seal Whale Other Marine TOTAL MARINE OILS ANIMAL FATS Lard Lard Oleo, All Types	Tallow, Edible TOTAL ANIMAL FATS TOTAL ALL FATS & OILS

TABLE 34 (Cont'd)

X Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

TABLE 35

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS (NES) (Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Austria	6	1	10	1	2
Belgium-Luxembourg		18		store styte	
Brazil	35	18	14	212	15
Denmark	10	140	146	23	23
Egypt					1/
France	2	2	1	13	2
Germany, West	16	72	6	6	9
Greece		185	545	1/	
Hong Kong	22	30	31	29	47
India	***	1/	1/	6	1/
Israel	6	care man	grap spine		
Japan .	28	59	33	47	98
Lebanon	1		1/		
Netherlands		plan dire	64	2	1
New Zealand				10	man atte
Peoples' Republic of China	1	5	7	14	19
Singapore		1/		2	
Switzerland	1	1	3	3	6
Syria		1			
Taiwan		1/	1/	1/	
United Kingdom	289	1,994	572	331	512
United States	4,077	3,441	1,521	2,452	1,528
Yugoslavia	1		6	1/	8
TOTAL	4,501	5,973	2,965	3,156	2,270
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	1,597	7,447	3,129	3,069	3,111

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 36

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF COCOA BUTTER

(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	<u>1975</u>	1976	1977
Australia		1,019			
Brazil	351	1,677	426	875	416
Cuba	99		60	92	7 5
Dominican Republic	145	33			
Ecuador		246			180
Germany, West	99	283	37		170
Ghana	1,198	1,016	agrap dates		
Guinea		25			
Ireland	42				
Ivory Coast	99	977	236	299	178
Jamaica	50	44	differ) holes	Mind MAR	10
Leeward-Windward Is.		30		also was	
Mexico	22		184		
Netherlands	2,073	98	1,521	1,612	1,453
Nigeria	841	3,173			
Singapore				26	
Trinidad-Tobago		10	-		
United Kingdom	1,274	211	1,283	1,409	1,714
United States	295	4,241	613	693	636
TOTAL	6,593	13,175	4,362	5,008	4,835
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	12,925	20,048	14,378	16,714	24,618

TABLE 37

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF COCONUT OIL (Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	<u>1973</u>	1974	1975	1976	1977
Australia	661	993	2,218	1/	1/
British Oceania	46		Sales Miles		
Fiji		1,721	1/		
Finland	Mary Anne		68		
Germany, West		1	1		
Hong Kong	to to		-	1/	
Indonesia	-			173	400 to 100
Jamaica	1/		ann ann	2	3
Leeward-Windward Is.	1	ente dello	ence com	name chia	
Malaysia	6,744	7,907	3,902	1,730	4,664
Netherlands	1,322				
Norway	non-stee	1/			
Philippines	8,490	67	7,137	18,623	18,827
Puerto Rico	3	18		non erm	
Singapore	4	5			
Sri Lanka	1,728	8,096	10,540	8,190	156
United Kingdom	370	719	346	174	1
United States	1,922	2,423	1,600	7 52	567
TOTAL	21,297	21,956	25,816	29,647	24,218
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	7,643	20,934	11,995	10,847	14,447

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 38

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF CORN OIL

(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	1976	<u>1977</u>
France		1/	1/		440 AM
Germany, West	309				
United Kingdom	1,067	1,605		war 600	
United States	5,226	8,752	10,172	16,418	15,482
TOTAL	6,603	10,358	10,173	16,418	15,482
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	3,291	9,010	7,311	8,705	10,612

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 39

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL

(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	<u>1975</u>	1976	1977
United Kingdom	000 tota	1/			
United States	8,402	11,333	11,289	5,200	5,497
TOTAL	8,402	11,334	11,289	5,200	5,497
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	3,102	8,214	7,647	2,863	3,376

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 40

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF OLIVE OIL (Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Chile				25	
France	30	38	30	28	15
Greece	130	105	417	162	107
Italy	698	773	611	525	737
Portugal	273	241	150	106	155
Spain	899	1,170	709	2,132	3,750
Sweden		8			
Switzerland			17		
Tunisia	ana are		22		***
Turkey		1	1		14
United States	54	66	29	2,117	62
TOTAL	2,086	2,408	1,986	5,096	4,840
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	2,795	4,597	4,161	4,646	3,406

Table 41

Canadian Imports of Palm Oil

(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	<u>1973</u>	1974	1975	1976	1977
Germany, West	3	1			
Ghana			description		3
India				1/	
Indonesia		2,011	13,035	20,592	15,249
Ivory Coast			1,385		
Malaysia	19,558	10,503	23,675	31,800	13,972
Netherlands					8
Philippines	-			2.50	
Singapore		1,020	509	1	
United Kingdom	1/	3	1/	2	6
United States	16	2,658	2,627	2,354	1,941
TOTAL	19,578	16,179	41,283	55,001	31,179
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	4,560	10,671	19,547	19,285	17,142

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 42

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF PALM KERNEL OIL

(Metric Tons)

DUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	<u>1977</u>
enmark					7
ong Kong		200	gind plan		
ndonesia			473	2,223	3,905
alaysia	4,474	2,970	3,966	4,685	2,941
etherlands	142	78	13	10	
igeria	975				
ingapore	See or			44	
nited States	351	1,126	640	3,388	339
OTAL	5,943	4,376	5,092	10,351	7,192
OTAL VALUE (\$'000)	2,160	4,459	2,565	3,174	4,236

TABLE 43

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF PEANUT OIL (Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	<u>1977</u>
Brazil			2,444	3,602	604
France			18		
Hong Kong	94	190	97	52	40
Japan			5	species discrete	
Nicaragua		* 004 000		693	
Nigeria	2,155	start gary			
Senegal Senegal			507		der see
United Kingdom		519	680	1/	1/
United States	5,132	4,808	3,095	2,381	6,201
TOTAL	7,382	5,519	6,846	6,734	6,845
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	3,769	5,031	5,950	4,252	5,582

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

Table 44

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF OTHER VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS (NES)

(Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	1973	<u>1974</u>	1975	1976	1977
Australia			2/ _=		2/
Bahamas	5		_=	4	2
Barbados	28	43	10	13	46
Bermuda	20	2			
British Honduras	1	****			
Colombia			Officer addition	443	
Cuba	14	1	183	4	3
Cyprus			2/		
Emirates, UA				13	
Germany, West		1	<u>2</u> /	2,205	3
Greenland Greenland	1/		man man		
Guyana	26	154	6	2	4
Haiti			111		
Honduras	6				
Hong Kong	419				
India				5	
Ivory Coast					1
Jamaica	6	1	1		
Jordan				5	
Kenya	2	1/			
Kuwait		<u>-</u> 11			
Leeward-Windward Is.	31	9	63	45	190
Mexico	9				
Netherlands					57
Peru					66
Saudi Arabia			99	3,156	32
South Africa		2/	2/		
St. Pierre-Miquelon	1	<u>2</u> /			1
Sweden				17	18
Taiwan				2/	
Trinidad-Tobago	133	159	29	120	159
United Kingdom	12,100		71	125	66
United States	445	375	364	811	855
TOTAL	13,249	763	944	6,974	1,413
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	1,238	513	512	1,914	918

TABLE 44 (Cont'd)

FOOTNOTES TO

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF OTHER VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS (NES) 1/

- 1/ This export class No. 393-99 includes sunflower oil, salad & cooking oil and certain specialty fats like pan greases. Prior to 1973 it included rapeseed oil.
- 2/ Less than one metric ton.

CHAPTER 10

SPECIFIED FATS AND OILS

The trend established in margarine production in previous years continued in 1977, when domestic production increased by some 10 thousand metric tons over the previous year. The sharp decline in butter production reflects both the replacement of butter by margarine and also the increased usage of butter fat in cheese and concentrated whole milk products (Table 51).

Canadian imports of margarine and shortening (Table 46) declined substantially during the year, possibly indicating a shift to self sufficiency in the domestic industry, as the drop in imports is markedly greater than the reduction in exports of these commodities (Table 47).

Shortening production appears to have stabilized, while that of salad oils continues its growth pattern exhibited in previous years. It should be noted, however, that imports of vegetable cooking fats and packaged salad oils (Table 48) climbed, reversing the trend exhibited in 1976. Powever, these imports were still appreciably lower than those of 1975.

Of chief interest in the production, import and export of fats and oils of animal origin (Tables 45, 49 and 50) are the reduction in imports of these items, and also the massive increase in the exports of tallow, oils and fats (NES). Study of this latter table indicates that there have again been substantial shifts in the importance of the markets for these products in many of Canada's trading partners. These changes indicate the variations in both demand and relative market value in the various countries.

Animal oil and fat production in Canada in 1978 should reflect the expected increase in hog slaughter and the decrease in cattle slaughter forecast for the industry.

TABLE 45

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED FATS AND OILS PRODUCTS

(Thousands of Metric Tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Margarine 1/	98	108	119	126	136
Rutter ² /	98	108	131	117	94
SHORTENING					
Packaged 3/	17	17	23	90	90
Bulk 4/	163	154	148	81	81
REFINED OILS					
Salad 5/	69	77	81	95	101
Lard 6/	50	50	43	42	40
TALLOW 7/					
Edible	18	16	17	16	13
Inedible	184	182	182	199	180

- 1/ Includes retail and commercial packages. Commercial sales (21-450 pound) packages account for about 5% of total output.
- 2/ Includes factory and whey butter.
- 3/ Retail packages up to 20 pounds only.
- 4/ Covers commercial (21-450 pound) packages, bulk and other than packaged retail sales of manufacturers of shortening and deodorized shortening oil. Includes baking and frying fats and oils.
- 5/ Covers packaged and bulk manufacturers' sales.
- 6/ Rendered lard includes shipments of processed lard in retail and commercial packages and bulk sales.
- 7/ Shipments for year.

TABLE 46

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF MARGARINE AND SHORTENING

(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	<u>1975</u>	1976	1977
Denmark	1		GAAN CHINA		
France				quanti sarap	2
Germany, West	1	9	1	4	. 3
Greece	3			15	
India			emo 1000	1	
Netherlands				2	
St. Pierre-Miquelon	alian data			22	
Sweden	39	69	5	55	44
United Kingdom				1/	
United States	4,314	11,903	15,695	16,221	14,040
TOTAL	4,360	11,983	15,701	16,322	14,089
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	1,743	9,005	11,399	8,967	9,921

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 47

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF MARGARINE, SHORTENING AND LARD

(Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Bahamas	error error		1	ado mo	
Bahrain				17	
Barbados	39		Mink STEP		
Bermuda	22	22	14	16	15
Emirates, UA	,			48	64
Germany, West		400 mm	1		2
Greenland	3				
Jamaica	4	30	22	35	4
Japan		18			
Jordan				18	16
Kuwait				67	46
Lebanon					190
Leeward-Windward Is.	1/	1/ .	3		19
Libya				7	
Netherlands-Antilles	3	1	Own West		32
Qatar				15	11
Saudi Arabia				405	64
St. Pierre-Miquelon	50	44	42	25	41
Trinidad-Tobago			1/		1
United States	22	234	182	49	122
Yemen	1/				
TOTAL	144	352	268	706	634
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	100	290	248	543	770

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

Table 48

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE COOKING FATS AND PACKAGED SALAD OILS

(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Denmark	-	2	-	-	-
France	-	17	12	-	1
Greece	8	18	15	-	12
Hong Kong	1	-	-	1/	1
Israel	-	1,000	-	1/	-
Sweden	26	18	14	5	1
United Kingdom	285	16	57	3	4
United States	709	386	594	135	404
TOTAL	1,030	1,461	692	144	423
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	636	471	389	109	342

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 49

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF LARD, TALLOW, ANIMAL OILS AND FATS

(Metric Tons)

<u>LARD</u>									
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977				
Australia	1	9	chain com	7					
France				ann was	1				
Norway			1/						
United States	7,158	17,671	12,118	19,239	17,840				
TOTAL	7,160	17,680	12,119	19,246	17,841				
TOTAL VALUE (\$1000)	2,531	12,306	8,276	8,000	9,051				
TALLOW,	ANIMAL OII	LS AND FATS	(NES) 1975	1976	1977				
Australia	2.2	3	11	5	2511				
Germany, West	1		10		6				
Netherlands				1					
New Zealand				10					
United Kingdom	1								
United States	3,220	4,314	2,134	1,467	1,152				
TOTAL	3,253	4,318	2,155	1,485	1,158				
TOTAL VALUE (\$1000)	1,226	1,803	768	639	556				

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 50

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF TALLOW, ANUMAL OILS AND FATS (NES)

(Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Bangladesh					99
Barbados	23	90	27	21	
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,123	598	996	2,022	798
Bermuda				1	
Brazil		97			
Chile					249
Colombia			52	32	22
Cuba	4,906	13,638	13,587	10,702	5,600
Dominican Republic		1.9			
France	949	1,002	5	10	2,362
Germany, West	1,470		300	3,857	2,112
Ghana		596	749		
Cuatemala		32	21		517
Guyana			136		
Hong Kong					2
Iran				1,300	
Ireland			300		
Italy			548	1,413	
Ivory Coast			-		496
Jamaica	28	238	299	474	338
Japan	19,460	15,376	10,400	18,058	25,111
Kenya		Olific Name		50	110
Korea, South	985	5,27?	15,700	13,190	26,269
Leeward-Windward Is.	50	4		4	1
Malaysia			73	56	146
Mexico	an- a-	16	25	20	44
Morocco			574	00 077	
Netherlands	6,709	24,134	16,697	29,077	38,105
Netherlands-Antilles		3		1 210	ngap more
Nigeria	207	1.0	924	1,319	
Norway	207	16	71		_
Panama				4	
People's Republic	9,948	11 110	5,580	2,033	8,630
of China Portugal	· • 940	11,112	52	157	145
		17	J	157	.47
Fuerto Pico Senegal		007	702		
Singapore		36	158	18	51
Spain Spain	936	1,550	9,656	7,300	9,343
St. Pierre-Miquelon	1/	1/			3
Switzerland	93	150	300	2.72	169

TABLE 50 (Cont'd)

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Taiwan Trinidad-Tobago United Kingdom United States U.S.S.R. Venezuela Zaire	588 22,140 16,221 ———————————————————————————————————	326 13,803 10,885 ———————————————————————————————————	294 5,541 11,044 3,774 69 747	1,680 503 9,778 9,651 66	2,900 486 18,064 4,456 1,132
Zambia	87,042	1,203	99,335	113,166	140,829
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	24,407	41,253	32,218	38,589	54,856

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 51

CANADIAN TRENDS IN BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

(Thousands of Metric Tons)

	Total		Butterfat Utilization					
Year	Whole Milk	Oduction Butterfat Equivalent 1/	Manufactured Dairy 2/ Products -	Fluid Milk Sales 3/	Farm Home Consumed	Fed on Farms		
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976	8,329 8,487 8,306 8,062 8,032 7,659 7,561 8,017 7,685 7,743	291 297 290 282 281 268 264 280 269	180 188 181 170 172 154 152 169 157	81 80 82 83 86 87 89 87 84 6/	13 13 12 11 7 7 6 5 5	10 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 12 17 14		

BUTTERFAT UTILIZATION IN MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS

Year	<u>Total</u>	Creamery Butter	Cheese-4/	Concentrated Whole Milk Products	Ice-Cream Mix
1968	180	123	34	12	11
1969	188	129	35	2.4	<u>5</u> /
1970	181	121	37	23	<u>5</u> /
1971	170	106	38	10	16
1972	172	108	38	10	16
1973	154	92	38	10	14
1974	152	85	44	9	14
1975	169	104	41	9	15
1976	157	92	42	8	15
1977	165	91	46	12	16

TABLE 51 (Cont'd)

FOOTNOTES TO

CANADIAN TRENDS IN BUTTEPFAT PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

- 1/ Fat content of milk based on conversion factor of 3.5%.
- 2/ Includes creamery butter, cheddar cheese (bulk of all Canadian cheese production), other cheese, concentrated whole milk products, ice-cream mix.
- 3/ Fluid milk sales represent whole milk sales from farms for use in milk and cream.
- Includes mainly cheddar cheese and other factory cheese made from whole milk and cream. Excludes creamed cottage cheese.
- 5/ Included with concentrated whole milk products.
- 6/ Revised figure.

SOURCE: Based on unpublished Statistics Canada data.

CHAPTER 11

MARINE AND FISH OILS AND MEALS

World Fish Meal Supply

World fish meal production dropped from 4.9 million tons in 1976 to 4.4 million tons in 1977. This decline was due principally to the reduced production of Peruvian anchovy meals, which declined from 857,000 to 400,000 tons. There were lesser declines registered in the relatively large outputs of Japan, South Africa and the United States. Icelandic production increased about 50 per cent. Due to good catches of capelin, Norway and Denmark maintained production at the 1976 level. The largest producer of fish meal in 1977 was Japan (700,000 tons), followed by the Soviet Union (630,000 tons) and Norway (470,000 tons). Canadian output of fish meal in 1977 was 45,813 tons.

Prices

During 1977 fish meal prices stabilized at a high level compared to the increasing trend of prices in 1976. Quotations for 65 per cent fish meal in bulk shipments c.i.f. European ports ranged seasonally between \$350 and \$460 per ton. The upward pressure on fish meal prices as a result of low 1977 production was effectively checked by the moderate prices of competing products.

Nutlook

Owing to resource constraints in Peru and South Africa, world supplies are expected to remain tight. Resources should hold at 1977 levels in the United States, Iceland, Norway and Chile. Danish production will fall significantly as a result of extended jurisdiction and conservation measures. There should be a marginal increase in Canadian production of groundfish meal.

World Fish Oil Supply

Most fish oil countries produced less oil in 1977 than in 1976, Iceland being the significant exception. The low oil content of capelin was the cause of diminuition in Norway and Denmark. Catches of pilchard fell in South Africa and Peru did not produce enough fish oil to meet domestic demand. The United States not only had a reduced catch of menhaden, but also the fish were smaller with low oil content. The world production declined to 900,000 tons in 1977, from just over one million tons.

The European market, which accounts for 90 per cent of world trade, was characterized by limited supplies and high prices, even higher than soybean oil at the close of 1977. This situation is expected to prevail throughout 1978.

Trends in the Fish Reduction Industry

Whereas the latter half of the 1960's was characterized by the rapid growth and development of the Atlantic Coast Fish Meal and Marine Oil industry, the 1970's have, on the other hand, witnessed the peaking and subsequent reversal of this trend. Landings of herring on which this growth phase was based have declined since 1968-70 when landings reached a plateau in excess of 1 million tons, to less than 300,000 tons in each of the past three years. In addition to the decline in the herring catch per se there has been a progressive diversion of landings into the production of food products, in response to the emergence of a market for Canadian food herring in Europe and Japan which has further reduced the raw material available to the reduction industry.

Given the growing importance that is being placed on utilization of herring for direct food production relative to reduction, it is difficult to visualize any reversal in the current declining trend in landings of herring for reduction into meal and oil. It is too early to assess the benefits on herring stocks, particularly on the east coast from the proposed establishment by Canada of a 200-mile economic fishing zone. However, any increase in supplies are likely to be gradual and it is expected that every effort will be made towards utilizing herring for food.

Marine Oil

In 1977, the total output of marine oil in Canada was 6,635 tons (Table 52), as against 10,658 in 1975 and over 36,000 tons in 1970. This decline was primarily attributable to the decline in the production of herring oil which fell by some 75 per cent over the period. Although groundfish body and offal oil has declined about 72 per cent since 1973 to 3,106 tons in 1977, it has become the major source of fish oil.

Fish Meal

The Canadian production of fish meal in 1977 was 45,813 tons, a decrease of over 10,000 tons over 1975 (Table 55). This was largely attributable to an increase in groundfish reduction of over 20 per cent above the level of 1974 and 1975 to 33,342 tons in 1976. This upward trend is expected to continue and to increase sharply in the 1980's as a result of larger Canadian catches on the Atlantic Coast as a consequence of the extended fishing zone.

The scope for utilization of the herring resource - which historically has provided the main source of raw material for reduction - is now severely circumscribed; Pacific herring may now be harvested for food purposes only, and the raw material available to the reduction industry is consequently confined to that portion of the catch not suitable for conversion to food products. Herring meal production has declined from 16,484 tons in 1974 to 13,047 tons in 1976, but the latter production level could be maintained over the next few years.

TABLE 52

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF MARINE OILS BY TYPES AND AREAS (Metric Tons)

ATLANTIC COAST	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977-
Body or Offal Oil:					
Groundfish	11,039	7,222	4,543	3,883	3,106
Herring	15,022	13,936	5,517	3,599	1,925
Other ² /	394	7 55	18	54	387
Liver Oil:					
Groundfish	419	226	279	52	454
Seal Oil:	que dist		1,486	661	486
ATLANTIC TOTAL	26,874	22,139	11,843	8,249	6,358
PACIFIC COAST					
Body or Offal Oil:					
Herring	1,105	585	x ³ /	x - /	x ³ /
Salmon	802	415	x ³ /	<u>x</u> 3/	$x^{\frac{3}{2}}$
Other	217	100	x ³ /	<u>x</u> 3/	x ³ /
PACIFIC TOTAL	2,124	1,100	1,429	2,4095/	277
CANADA TOTAL	28,998	23,239	13,272	19,6585/	6,635

^{1/} Preliminary.

SOURCE: Based on Environment Canada data.

^{2/} Primarily whale oil.

^{3/} Confidential - to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

^{4/} Estimate.

^{5/} Revised figure.

TABLE 53

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FISH AND MARINE OILS (NES)

(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Denmark	. 6	1/	1	1/	
France		1/			
Germany, West		1/		4	
Japan	6	89		9	9
Netherlands	***			6	000 Oto
Norway	134	179	629	150	3
South Africa	89	92			
United Kingdom	323	165	49	28	5
United States	676	322	199	99	393
TOTAL	1,237	849	878	299	410
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	424	467	500	233	263

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 54

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF MARINE OILS BY TYPES

(Metric Tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cod Liver Oil, Sun Rotted	1,270	1,043	868	1,381	915
Herring Oil	2,812	5,488	2,277	5,315	4,124
Whale Oil	1,224		gener date	5	14
Fish & Marine Animal Oil NES	2,676	2,313	1,746	3,408	10,987
TOTAL	7,983	8,845	4,891	10,110	16,040
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	1,795	3,763	1,837	2,968	3,950

Table 55

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF FISH MEALS BY TYPES AND AREAS

(Metric Tons)

ATLANTIC COAST	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Groundfish	34,485	26,700	25,708	33,342	33,606
Herring	13,650	16,484	14,327	13,047	6,789
Other	1,721	2,321	589	4,387	4,136
ATLANTIC TOTAL	49,856	45,505	40,624	50,776	44,531
PACIFIC COAST					
Herring	4,278	4,711	2/ x-/	2/ x-/	x ² /
Salmon	1,561	887	$\frac{2}{x^2}$	$\frac{2}{x^2}$	x ² /
Other	592	554	x ² /	x ² /	x-/
PACIFIC TOTAL	6,431	6,152	6,540	10,013 4/	1,282 3/
CANADA TOTAL	56,287	51,657	47,164	60,789 4/	45,813

SOURCE: Based on Environment Canada data.

^{1/} Preliminary

^{2/} Confidential - to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Canada Act.

^{3/} Estimate

^{4/} Revised figure

TABLE 56

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FISH MEAL

(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cuba		gran dila		163	
Denmark		10			
France			50		
Germany, West		1/		229	
Japan	salar eller		2		
Peru	2.1	***	and the		
Puerto Rico	81	quar man	41	40	
Taiwan	ware other				13
United Kingdom		2		7	
United States	379	245	209	521	451
TOTAL	482	261	311	962	464
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	121	83	87	309	153

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 57

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FISH MEAL AND CONDENSED SOLUBLES

(Metric Tons)

	1973	1974	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	1976
Herring Meal and Pilchard Meal	12,997	16,281	14,733	14,972	11,181
Fish Meal NES	16,386	18,393	9,515	17,000	16,445
Fish Condensed Homogenized Solubles	185	_	43	941	307
		04 (70			
TOTAL (Meal Only)	29,568	34,678	24,291	32,913	27,933
TOTAL VALUE (Meal Only) (\$'000)	11,023	12,160	6,071	9,422	11,367

CHAPTER 12

THE CANADIAN FLAXSEED SITUATION

Canadian Flaxseed Production

Flaxseed production declined in 1977 mainly due to competition from alternative crops. There are two main flaxseed processors involved in crushing a portion of the crop. The main portion is exported in seed form.

Canadian Exports of Flaxseed

Exports in 1977 increased to 332,708 tonnes from 195,107 in 1976. This represented a drawdown in stocks. Main markets are the EEC, Spain, Japan and the United States.

Canadian Exports of Linseed Oil and Meal

Small quantities of these products were exported in 1977. The EEC absorbed 5,682 tonnes out of total exports of 5,717 tonnes valued at \$2,786,000.

TABLE 58

CANADIAN SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF FLAXSEED,

LINSEED OIL AND LINSEED MEAL

(Crop Year)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77		
	(Metric Tons)						
FLAXSEED							
Stocks, Starting-1/	407,234	194,904	200,950	218,578	380,640		
Production	447,495	492,786	350,538	444,523	276,875		
Imports	76	431	406	-	<u>3</u> /		
Exports	498,882	393,797	267,196	195,107	332,708		
Domestic Crushing	66,881	19,355	x ² /	x ² /	x ² /		
LINSEED OIL							
Exports	10,588	2,230	2,184	5,817	4,525		
Domestic Production	22,762	6,601	x- ² /	x- ² /	x ² /		
LINSEED MEAL							
Exports	12,735	24	196	636	3,679		
Domestic Production	42,037	11,932	<u>2</u> /	2/ x-	x-/		

^{1/} Total Stocks in all positions.

^{2/} Confidential - to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

^{3/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 59

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FLAXSEED

(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
United Vinctor					18
United Kingdom	ent tim		alan min	qual dads	10
United States	86	451	337	1/	51
TOTAL	86	451	337	1/	69
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	25	333	171		45

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 60

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED

(Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Australia		5,633			
Austria			34	36	-
Belgium-Luxembourg	11,886	7,477	2,951	1,763	11,658
Czechoslovakia	15,826	25,004	17,717	3,151	5,836
Denmark	2,062				614
Finland		man maps			6
France	7,772	5,202	1,848	508	6,722
Germany, East		3,860			-
Germany, West	117,865	110,680	77,619	81,224	117,479
Greece	1,371	2,184	1,050	1,500	
Italy	12,755				
Japan	110,123	77,027	65,330	90,647	78,984
Korea, North					269
Korea, South	2,971			1,750	3,373
Netherlands	86,808	41,289	31,516	11,078	25,799
New Zealand		2,199			
Panama			2,117		102
Poland		23,263	18,926		
Spain	10,833	6,500	6,580	8,547	11,315
Sweden			72	54	2,279
Switzerland	1,906	1,237	108	1,468	9,020
Taiwan					911
Trinidad-Tobago			2		-
United Kingdom	49,841	31,337	15,573	4,672	13,892
United States	1,170	12,659	3,493	40,198	41,107
TOTAL	433,200	351,031	244,942	246,602	329,366
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	112,984	148,631	83,815	66,278	93,538

TABLE 61

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF LINSEED OIL

(Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Belgium-Luxembourg			1,526	1,965	1,717
Bermuda			1	1	
Ecuador	1				
French West Indies				1/	
Jamaica			1/		quan dada
Leeward-Windward Is .					1
Liberia		2	2		
Netherlands		more distinctions	1,590	2,848	1,724
Nigeria	1/				
United Kingdom	5,962	591	398	259	2,241
United States	96		36	34	27
Venezuela	18	8	7_	8	7
TOTAL	6,078	592	3,562	5,108	5,717
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	2,314	655	3,237	2,758	2,786

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 62

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL

(Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Belgium-Luxembourg	garph divine	are ma		481	400 000
Germany, West		Oppos Chief	Clouds after-to	3,150	man con
Leeward-Windward Is.	4				4
Netherlands	1,873				3,201
Sweden			ation state	22	
Trinidad-Tobago	168	49	114	60	91
United Kingdom	2,313				
United States	1,151	64	80	159	1,430
					. 706
TOTAL	5,511	114	194	3,875	4,726
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	822	24	37	835	741

TABLE 63

QUALITY DATA FOR WESTERN CANADIAN FLAXSEED, SURVEY SAMPLES OF 1975, 1976 AND 1977 CROPS

les	1977	215	64)	27	72	289		156	118	15	
of Samples	1976	289	4	1	1	293		161	94	33	
No.	1975	246	33	11	1	290		135	103	52	
t 2/	1977	9.04	39.7	40.1	40.2	40.4		40.1	40.4	44.2	
Protein Content	1976	41.1	43.3	}	1	41.1		41.8	39.7	41.7	
Prote	1975	42.6	42.4	43.8	1	42.6		42.8	42.9	41.4	
1	7										
ne	1977	195	199	201	199	196		197	196	190	
Iodine Value	1976	192	193	1	1	192		192	192	104	
Iodi	1975	188	188	188	1	188		185	189	195	
	1977	44.2	44.4	44.7	46.2	44.3		44.5	44.2	43.0	
ent 1/											
Oil Content	1976	43.0	43.8	-	1	43.0		43.0	42.9	43.2	
011	1975	42.1	42.2	41.4	1	42.1		41.7	42.1	43.2	
	WESTERN CANADA	No. 1 CV	No. 2 CW	No. 3 CH	No. 4 CW	All Grades	ALL GRADES	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	

1/ Oil Content of seed is reported on moisture-free basis.

Canadian Grain Commission, Crop Bulletin Nos. 133 and 137. SOURCE:

 $[\]frac{2}{2}$ / Protein Content is reported on oil-free meal and moisture-free basis.

TABLE 64

SUMMERFALLOW AND STUBBLE CULTIVATION OF FLAXSEED

Carlal Amar	Summer-	0. 111	m . 1
Seeded Area	fallow	Stubble	Total
		('000 Acres)	
1973	776	674	1,450
1974	731	719	1,450
1975	658	742	1,400
1976	308	492	800
1977	596	824	1,420
		(Per Cent)	
Distribution			
TIZOCZ ZDGCZOII			
1973	54	46	100
1974	50	50	100
1975	47	53	100
1976	38	62	100
1977	42	58	100
		(Bushels)	
Average Yield			
Per Seeded Acre			
1973	14.6	12.0	13.4
1974	10.5	8.5	9.5
1975	14.6	10.6	12.5
1976	16.2	12.0	13.6
1977	19.1	15.3	16.9
		(Metric Tons)	
Production			
1973	287,035	205,750	492,786
1974	195,590	154,948	350,538
1975	243,852	200,670	444,523
1976	127,006	149,868	276,874
1977	289,575	320,056	609,632

TABLE 65

CANADIAN FLAXSEED PRICES 1/

(Crop Year)

MONTH	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/7
		Cents ar	nd Eighths Per	Bushel	
August	305/7	878/7	1099/7	854/3	714/2
September	325/4	885/6	1172	790	717/6
October	357/7	898/6	1219/1	722/2	698/3
November	353	1018/5	1094/2	655/7	675/2
December	366/7	1060/5	1066/5	628/5	666/4
January	436/4	1122/6	922/4	657	695 /5
February	535/6	1167	810/5	653/2	715/7
March	483/3	1107	784/1	646	740/4
April	478	967/3	861/3	634	846/1
May	552/6	991/6	825/6	657/7	768/7
June	701/7	979/5	779/7	713/3	557/7
July	895/6	1095/2	815/2	742/6	616/2
Yearly Average	482/6	1014/4	954/2	696/3	701/1

^{1/} Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 C.W. Flaxseed, Basis Thunder Bay

CHAPTER 13

OTHER INEDIBLE FATS AND OILS

The products grouped in this publication are castor, tung and tall oils, tall pitch, tall oil fatty acids, chemically modified oils, fats and waxes, and derivatives of oils, fats and waxes.

Imports of castor oil in 1971 have remained identical to those in 1976 (Table 66). This is interesting as the average price of castor oil rose to \$1,024. per tonne in 1977 as compared to \$625. per tonne in 1976. For the first time the United States became the major supplier of castor oil with imports from Brazil dropping sharply.

Tung oil imports decreased a minimal amount to 699 tonnes in 1977 from 724 tonnes in 1976 (Table 67). The United States became the predominant supplier of this product. The price of tung oil showed a dramatic increase from \$900. per tonne in 1976 to \$1,961 per tonne in 1977. It is indicative of the fact that when an oil is highly specialized it is not easy to interchange with another oil and thus price is not a prohibitive factor.

Imports of tall oil, tall oil pitch and tall oil fatty acids decreased substantially from 7,670 tonnes in 1976 to 5,916 tonnes in 1977 (Table 68). Levels of importations had remained fairly stable since 1973 up to 1977. Average prices for these products increased from \$380. per tonne in 1976 to \$549. per tonne in 1977.

Canadian imports of chemically modified oils, fats and waxes in 1977 remained at a level close to that in 1976 (Table 69). The United States remains the major supplier of these products. Average prices per tonne of this mix was \$881. in 1977 as compared to \$730. per tonne in 1976.

Exports of chemically modified oils, fats and waxes rose by 27.7 per cent from 1976 to 1977 (Table 71). The average price rose dramatically from \$220. per tonne in 1976 to \$729. per tonne in 1977.

TABLE 66

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF CASTOR OIL

(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Brazil	2,401	1,529	1,697	968	257
Colombia	8	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	29
United States	377	320	211	345	1,025
TOTAL	2,787	1,850	1,908	1,313	1,311
TOTAL VALUE (\$ 1000)	2,858	1,646	1,169	822	1,343

TABLE 67

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF TUNG OIL (Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Argentina	991	127	141	70	29
Brazil	14	-		1/1	
Denmark			40×100	1/	
Paraguay	57	42	56	381	223
People's Republic of China	89	183	70	20	
United States	88	70	423	247	433
Uruguay					14
TOTAL	1,241	425	690	734	699
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	527	308	441	663	1,371

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 68

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF TALL OIL, TALL OIL PITCH AND TALL OIL FATTY ACIDS

(Metric Tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
TALL OIL AND TALL OIL PITCH					
Netherlands	4				
United States	1,502	2,254	2,378	2,849	757
TALL OIL FATTY ACIDS					
Germany, West		Made GPU	dispos films	15	
People's Republic of China			2	was over	
United States	5,807	4,715	5,503	4,806	5,159
TOTAL	7,314	6,969	7,433	7,670	5,916
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	1,931	3,500	3,447	2,906	3,252

TABLE 69

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF CHEMICALLY MODIFIED OILS,

FATS AND WAXES (Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	<u>1975</u>	1976	1977
Brazil		20	69	400 000	40
Denmark	1		1/		
France	1/	3		dovente	
Germany, West	3	8	8	72	69
Greece		door soon	3		3
Israel		date was		1/	
Japan	15				
Netherlands	418	398	442	214	116
Netherlands-Antilles	Same Armo	man dans	23	-	
Switzerland	phili wase		1/	dops was	
United Kingdom	419	55	1,125	1,219	53
United States	6,569	5,198	4,176	4,606	5,848
TOTAL	7,425	5,677	5,850	6,112	6,132
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	3,985	5,401	6,925	6,084	5,405

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 70

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF MIXTURES AND DERIVATIVES OF OILS, FATS AND WAXES

(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Belgium-Luxembourg		1			
Brazil			30		
Denmark					2
France		3	6	1	1/
Germany, West	41	103	98	116	116
India				1/	gra 400-
Japan		ann ann			
Netherlands	2	1	am 400	1/	
Norway				118	237
Sweden	2				
United Kingdom	147	66	153	316	604
United States	15,144	14,780	10,886	12,031	10,555
TOTAL	15,338	14,958	11,163	12,585	11,516
TOTAL VALUE (\$1000)	6,996	10,022	8,415	9,195	10,969

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 71

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF CHEMICALLY MODIFIED OILS, FATS AND WAXES

(Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975	1076	1977
Australia		1			
Bahamas	Might You.	1/			
Barbados	~~	alpen spore	27		
Bermuda	1/	Quan gran	sinor obta	NA- 1879	
Brazil	22				
Cuba		dama direct	-	man spins	
France	pan m-	32	14		
Germany, West	44	24	1/	2	
Guyana	000 00°	gan den	1/		
Israel	dia dia		4		
Italy	16		-		
Japan	408	240	20		
Leeward-Windward Is.	1/	plant more			1/
Netherlands-Antilles		1	SSAN- Word		
Panama	1/				MATE AND
Poland	Was 1000			1/	
United Kingdom	19	36	18		150
United States	1,461	1,759	3,212	3,008	3,100
U.S.S.R.	ppen milit			quan gran	508
Venezuela		1	9	1	86
TOTAL	2,062	2,097	3,306	3,012	3,846
TOTAL VALUE (\$1000)	821	095	578	663	2,803

^{1/} Less than one metric ton.

CHAPTER 14

SELECTED FIGURE PRODUCTS

Production of peanut butter dropped for the third year to the 1974 level (Table 72).

In contrast to reduced peanut butter production, salad dressing and mayonnaise production has increased considerably by 23.8 per cent in 1977, as compared to 1976 (Table 72).

Sandwich spread production is continuing its slight yearly decrease from 1973 (Table 72).

TABLE 72

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF PEANUT BUTTER, SALAD DRESSINGS

AND MAYONNAISE, AND SANDWICH SPREADS

(Metric Tons)

PRODUCT	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
'eanut Butter	25,628	29,211	33,211	30,473 4/	29,216
alad Dressings $\frac{1}{2}$ and Mayonnaise $\frac{2}{2}$	20 226	/.1 FO/	20 270	25 0/2	// 550
and Mayonnaise -	39,326	41,504	38,379	35,942	44,550
andwich Spreads	2,948	2,766	x ³ /	2,609	2,455
TOTAL	67,902	73,481	_	69,879	76,221

[/] Salad dressing and French dressings shall contain not less than 35% vegetable oil.

[/] Mayonnaise, mayonnaise dressing and mayonnaise salad dressing shall contain not less than 65% vegetable oil.

[/] Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

[/] Revised figure for 1976.

CONVERSION FACTORS

STATUTORY WEIGHT PER BUSHEL AND BUSHEL EQUIVALENT PER METRIC TON

Rushel Equivalent

OILSEED	Pounds	Kilograms		Metric Ton
Flaxseed Soybeans Rapeseed Sunflowerseed Mustardseed	56 60 50 30 50	25.402 27.216 22.680 13.608 22.680		39.368 36.744 44.092 73.487 44.092
OILSEED PRODUCTS	_	Extraction Rate (Per Cent)	Yield Per Bushel (Pounds)	Weight of Gallon (Pounds)
Flaxseed, Oil Linseed Meal		35.4 61.7	19.8 34.6	9.3
Soybeans, 0il Meal		17.7 80.0	10.6 47.3	9.2
Rapeseed, 0i1 ¹ / Mea1		40.0 57.5	20.0 28.75	9.1
Sunflowerseed, 0i1 ² / Meal		40.0 38.0	12.0 11.4	9.2
2 /				

Rapeseed oil yields seem to have reached a fairly stable level of about 40 per cent on an "as received" basis. The previous factor of 37.5 per cent has been changed accordingly.

40

36

- 2/ The introduction of new sunflowerseed varieties has increased the oil yield on crushing to the 40 per cent level. The previous factor of 36 per cent has been changed accordingly. The meal yields continue to show fluctuations, and this factor has not been changed.
- Mustardseed is not crushed in Canada, and is primarily used for condiment purposes. Yellow, oriental and brown mustardseed varieties are grown in Canada, and the theoretical extraction rates reflect average oil contents of the seed, calculated on a dry basis.

Oil (Oriental)

Oil (Prown)





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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

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CHAPTER I

CANOLA MEAL (LOW GLUCOSINOLATE RAPESEED MEAL)
IN RATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

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The most important factor that has contributed to expansion in usage of rapeseed meal in feeds for livestock and poultry in recent years has been the development of low glucosinolate type rapeseed seed by Canadian and European plant breeders. Releases of low glucosinolate varieties of rapeseed in Canada have made it possible for Canadian farmers to rapidly expand production of this type of rapeseed. In the latter regard, about 50 per cent of the 1978 Canadian rapeseed crop of 3.4 million tonnes was of low glucosinolate type. It is expected that in 1979 60-65 per cent of Canada's rapeseed crop will be of low glucosinolate type. Estimates on the size of the 1979 rapeseed crop range to 200 million bushels. The low glucosinolate varieties that will be grown commercially in Canada in 1979 are Tower, Regent, Altex and Candle.

Since much of the 1979 Canadian rapeseed crop is expected to be of low glucosinolate type and since meal derived from such seed is much superior for feeding purposes to meal produced from the high glucosinolate type rapeseed which is still grown in most other countries of the world, the Canadian rapeseed industry has settled on the name "Canola Meal" to identify rapeseed meal produced from Canadian low glucosinolate type rapeseed.

COMPOSITION

Protein and Amino Acids. The protein content of rapeseed meal derived from Candle rapeseed is approximately 35% while that from Tower, Regent and Altex rapeseed is 38 to 39%. The amino acid composition (Table 1) of low glucosinolate rapeseed meal does not differ from that of high glucosinolate rapeseed meal. However, some evidence has been obtained by Summers et al., at the University of Guelph, which suggests that the availability of amino acids is improved in low glucosinolate rapeseed meal compared to that in high glucosinolate rapeseed meal. From the point of view of amino acids in rapeseed meal versus those in soybean meal, it is well recognized that rapeseed meal is lower in lysine and higher in sulphur containing amino acids than soybean meal. As a consequence, these two protein-rich feedstuffs tend to complement each other when used together in rations.

Ether Extract. The ether extract from Canadian rapeseed meal tends to be higher than that from soybean meal. This is because, in Canada, rapeseed gums are usually added back to rapeseed meal at about the $1\frac{1}{2}$ % level. Experimentally, addition of as much as 6% of rapeseed gums to rapeseed meal has been shown to have no detrimental effects on the feeding value of rapeseed meal for broilers (Table 2) or layers (Table 3). Addition of rapeseed gums to rapeseed meal increases the energy value of the rapeseed meal and in this respect should actually be beneficial.

Minerals. Generally speaking, rapeseed meal is a richer source of minerals than soybean meal. However, it has been shown by Bragg et al., at the University of British Columbia, in studies with chicks, that the availabilities of the minerals in rapeseed meal are lower than in soybean meal. In spite of the lower availabilities of minerals in rapeseed meal versus those in soybean meal, rapeseed meal is still a better source of available calcium, iron, manganese, phosphorus, selenium and magnesium than soybean meal, while soybean is a better source of available copper, zinc and potassium than rapeseed meal.

Glucosinolates. The glucosinolate content of low glucosinolate rapeseed meal is only about one-eighth to one-tenth that of high glucosinolate rapeseed meal. In this regard, in the University of Alberta laboratories, 10 samples of Tower and 3 samples of Candle rapeseed meal were found to contain 1.04 and 0.62 mg/g of glucosinolates whereas Bell et al., have reported average values for high glucosinolate - B. napus and high glucosinolate - B. campestris rapeseed meals of 8.5 and 6.3 mg/g respectively. While the glucosinolates present in low glucosinolate rapeseed meal do cause minor thyroid enlargement, the effect on the thyroid glands is not considered to have practical significance.

Energy. A serious drawback to the use of rapeseed meal in rations for poultry has been the low metabolizable energy value assigned to this feedstuff for this class of livestock (Table 4). The value of 1760 kcal/kg previously suggested for poultry has been thought by numerous researchers to be too low. On the basis of data collected recently in Canada on the metabolizable energy value of Tower rapeseed meal, it would appear that 1900 kcal/kg and 2000 kcal/kg are appropriate metabolizable energy values to use for growing and adult poultry, respectively.

USE IN RATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK

One of the main drawbacks of high glucosinolate rapeseed meal for ruminants and swine has been its low palatability. Fortunately, this problem has, for all practical purposes, been resolved by the introduction of low glucosinolate rapeseed meal. Research in Canada at various universities and experimental stations has shown that low glucosinolate rapeseed meal is much more palatable to cattle and swine than high glucosinolate rapeseed meal.

Cattle and Sheep. High glucosinolate rapeseed meal has been reasonably well accepted as a feedstuff for inclusion in rations for cattle. Canadian-type high glucosinolate rapeseed meal has been used successfully at levels of 20%, 5% and 10% of the dry matter in rations for calves, dairy cows and beef cattle. Efforts to decrease palatability problems by addition of molasses or "feed flavor" to high glucosinolate rapeseed meal by Ingalls and Sharma (1975) resulted in only a slight increase in feed intake of rations containing high glucosinolate rapeseed meal.

However, the latter workers showed that the inclusion of up to 24% of low glucosinolate rapeseed meal (Bronowski) in the grain mix of dairy cows did not affect milk yield or composition adversely. Fisher and Walsh (1976) fed dairy cows grain mixtures which contained 0, 11, 22 and 34% low glucosinolate rapeseed meal (Tower) and concluded that low glucosinolate rapeseed meal derived from the Tower variety could be included up to the 22% level in grain mixes for dairy cows without appreciably affecting productive traits. In an experiment with dairy cows Sharma et al., (1977) have demonstrated that the inclusion of 25% of low glucosinolate rapeseed meal (Tower) had no adverse effects on feed consumption, milk yield or milk composition. It would appear from the above that low glucosinolate rapeseed meal may be safely fed in the grain mixture of dairy cows at twice the previously recommended level for high glucosinolate rapeseed meal.

Table 1. Amino acids in rapeseed meal and soybean meal $\frac{1}{}$

	High glucosinolate rapeseed meal	Low glucosinolate rapeseed meal	Soybean meal
Arginine	6.01	5.84	6.44
Cystine	0.97	1.15	0.65
Glycine	4.74	5.00	4.60
Histidine	2.75	2.73	2.40
Isoleucine	3.65	4.00	4.69
Leucine	6.51	7.00	7.49
Lysine	5.54	5.59	6.22
Methionine	1.75	1.75	1.40
Phenylalanine	3.76	4.02	4.80
Threonine	4.26	4.55	3.80
Tryptophane	1.23	1.16	1.20
Valine	4.81	5.10	5.00

1/ Expressed as % of N x 6.25

Table 2. Rapeseed gums on performance of broilers 1/

	Soybean meal ration			Rapeseed meal ration		
% gums in meal	0	2	6	2	6	
Body wt, g	803	813	809	788	807	
Feed/gain	1.63	1.63	1.60	1.63	1.63	

1/ Four groups of 20 broiler-type chicks on each gumcontaining ration, eight groups on zero gum ration. Four week test period.

Table 3. Rapeseed gums on the performance of layers 1/

% gums in	Shave	Starcros	ss 288	Hy	yline W36	
rapeseed meal	0	2	6	0	2	6
HHP, %	71.9	72.8	71.2	71.6	71.1	73.1
Feed, kg/Doz	1.93	1.94	1.92	1.95	1.89	1.87
Egg weight, g	59.4	59.5	59.7	57.3	57.7	57.6
Haugh units	77.2	77.6	78.5	73.3	70.6	72.0
Specific gravity	1.080	1.081	1.081	0.087	1.083	1.083
Mortality, %	4.5	4.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	2.5

1/ Duplicate groups of 100 pullets of each strain were placed on each ration. Ration 1 contained 10% of Tower rapeseed meal. Rations 2 and 3 contained 10% Tower rapeseed meal to which either 2 or 6% of rapeseed gums was added. 48 week test period.

Table 4. Energy content of rapeseed meal and soybean $meal^{1/2}$

		Rapeseed meal, as fed	Soybean meal(45.8%), as fed
Cattle	DE, kcal/kg	2830	3178
Swine	DE, kcal/kg	2900	3300
Cattle	ME, kcal/kg	2400	2606
Chickens	ME, kcal/kg	1900	2249
Swine	ME, kcal/kg	2700	2825
Cattle	TDN, %	64	72
Swine	TDN, %	66	75

1/ Rapeseed meal values based on Canadian data, soybean meal values taken from United States - Canadian Tables of Feed Composition.

Swine. At a symposium on rapeseed meal held in Vancouver last year Aherne et al., (1977) reviewed the many published papers and progress reports to which he had access which dealt with the use of rapeseed meal in rations for growing pigs. After giving due consideration to the research reviewed he concluded that for starting, growing and finishing pigs low glucosinolate rapeseed meal (Tower) could be included in starting and growing rations at the 10% level and as the sole source of supplementary protein in rations for finishing pigs.

High glucosinolate rapeseed meal has had a bad image as a feed-stuff for breeding pigs. Results obtained in the past on rapeseed meals of varying glucosinolate content have suggested that problems observed in breeding pigs have been related to the glucosinolate contents of the meals. This is borne out by two experiments recently conducted in Canada. In the first experiment Flipot et al., (1977) fed gilts rations containing 10% of low glucosinolate rapeseed meal (Tower) or a comparable level of soybean meal throughout gestation and lactation and found that the gilts fed the low glucosinolate rapeseed meal containing ration performed just as well as those fed soybean meal. In another study by Hartsock (unpublished) low glucosinolate rapeseed meal (Tower) was supplied as the sole source of supplementary protein from 60 kg liveweight through the first lactation. No significant differences were noted in services per conception or litter size at birth or at weaning between the low glucosinolate rapeseed meal fed

gilts. These results suggest that low glucosinolate rapeseed meal is a satisfactory source of protein for breeding pigs and that no reduction in performance is likely to occur from use of high levels of same in rations for gilts and sows during gestation and lactation.

USE IN RATIONS FOR POULTRY

Broiler Chicken. Previously it was recommended that Canadian high glucosinolate rapeseed meal be used in chicken broiler rations at levels up to 15% of the ration. This recommendation was based on many experiments in which high glucosinolate rapeseed meals were used. Slinger at the University of Guelph, compared the performance of broilers fed isocaloric and isonitrogenous rations based on corn using low glucosinolate rapeseed meal (Tower) made by the pre-press solvent and direct solvent procedures. A summary of the results obtained is given in Table 5. Inclusion of 10 or 20% of Tower rapeseed meal, processed by either procedure, in the ration was found to have no adverse effect on rate of growth or feed efficiency at 8 weeks of age. Thyroid size was not affected by feeding either level of low glucosinolate rapeseed meal.

Two experiments were conducted at the University of Alberta in which levels of 10, 20 and 30% of low glucosinolate rapeseed meal (Tower or Candle) were included in wheat-based broiler rations. The rations were kept isocaloric and isonitrogenous. The results obtained (Table 6) indicated that growth and feed efficiency were just as satisfactory on rations containing up to 30% of either Tower or Candle rapeseed meal as on the control ration containing soybean meal. The chickens fed low glucosinolate rapeseed meal from either variety of rapeseed had somewhat larger thyroids than those fed the control ration containing soybean meal but there were no apparent adverse effects from the enlargement that occurred.

Based on results such as those referred to above, it may be concluded that rapeseed meal derived from Canadian low glucosinolate rapeseed may be used in broiler rations at least at the 20% level of inclusion without producing adverse effects on productive traits.

Table 5. Effect of low glucosinolate rapeseed meal - broilers $\frac{1}{2}$ Wt gain, g Feed/gain mg Thyroid/100g body wt Rations Control (cornsoybean meal) 1631 1.99 7.4 10% Tower 1.97 8.1 1695 rapeseed meal 20% Tower 1699 1.93 8.5 rapeseed meal 10% Tower rapeseed meal 1695 1.96 9.1 20% Tower 1684 1.93 9.2 rapeseed meal

^{1/} University of Guelph data. Eight week test period.

Table 6. Effect of low glucosinolate rapeseed meal - broilers 1/

Rations	Wt gain, g	Feed/gain	mg Thyroid/ 100g body wt
SBM Control	1888	2.33	9.5
10% Tower Rapeseed meal	1939	2.31	14.0
20% Tower Rapeseed meal	1942	2.29	16.6
30% Tower Rapeseed meal	1938	2.32	17.1
10% Candle Rapeseed Meal	1931	2.32	12.3
20% Candle Rapeseed meal	1942	2.32	14.7
30% Candle Rapeseed meal	1891	2.36	15.1

1/ Values represent averages for two experiments involving three groups of 40 broiler-type chicks (20 male and 20 female) in one experiment and three groups of 34 broiler-type chicks (17 male and 17 female) in the other. Eight week test period.

Table 7. Effect of low and high glucosinolate rapeseed meal - layers

Exp1/	Rations	HHP,%	Egg wt, g	Feed,kg/ Doz		Mg Thyroid/ 100g body wt
1	Control (wheat—SBM) 5% I.G—RSM 10% I.G—RSM 5% I.G—RSM 10% I.G—RSM	79.6 78.5 81.3 81.5 80.5	59.7 59.8 59.0 59.4 59.1	1.86 1.83 1.78 1.82 1.80	3.4 5.8 4.0 1.8 5.4	7.8 13.5 19.4 10.2 11.8
2	Control (wheat—SBM) 5% IG—RSM 10% IG—RSM 15% IG—RSM	72.0 71.1 71.9 72.2	62.3		4.1 4.1 3.1 5.8	8.5 11.0 15.9 19.4
3	Control (wheat—SBM) 10% IG—RSM 12.5% IG—RSM 15% IG—RSM 10% HG—RSM 15% HG—RSM	81.6 81.6 79.1 78.6 76.8 74.9	59.2 59.6 59.4 59.0 59.2 58.8	1.74 1.72 1.76 1.70 1.75	1.1 1.4 2.1 4.3 4.3 3.5	7.9 14.6 17.9 16.7 104.6 103.8

1/ In experiments 1 and 3, two groups of 35 and two groups of 70 Shaver Starcross 288 White Leghorns were placed on each ration. In experiment 2, 4 groups of 44 Shaver Starcross 288 White Leghorns were placed on each ration. 44 week test period.

Table 8. Effect of low glucosinolate rapeseed meal - layers $\frac{1}{2}$

Rations	HHP,%	Egg wt, g	Feed, kg/doz	Mort,%
Control (corn-SBM)	77.6	57.0	1.69	6
15% Tower (CVO) RSM	82.0	55.1	1.54	4
1/ University of Gue	elph data	Twenty week	test period	

Laying and Breeding Chickens. Previously it was recommended that Canadian high glucosinolate rapeseed meal be used in chicken laying and breeding rations on feeding trials which indicated that inclusion of 10% of high glucosinolate rapeseed meal in laying rations increased

mortality, decreased egg production and affected egg size, and Haugh unit values to a minor degree while 5% high glucosinolate rapeseed meal in the ration produced no adverse effects on productive traits.

Several experiments have been conducted at the University of Alberta and the University of Guelph to evaluate the use of Canadian low glucosinolate rapeseed meal in rations for laying chickens. The results of such experiments (Tables 7 and 8) indicated that at least 10% of Canadian low glucosinolate rapeseed meal may be incorporated in rations for laying chickens without adversely affecting mortality, egg production, feed conversion or egg size. Even the use of 15% of Tower rapeseed meal had little, if any, adverse effects on productive traits. Although feeding low glucosinolate rapeseed meal resulted in some increase in thyroid size, level of mortality and productive performance were not affected. In contrast, in groups fed 10 or 15% of high glucosinolate rapeseed meal (Table 7) thyroid size was greatly increased and productivity was significantly reduced.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of our present knowledge of Canola meal it seems reasonable, assuming protein supplement cost relationships are favourable, to recommended the usage levels shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Recommended levels of use for Canadian rapeseed meal

Table 7. Incommended revers of a	DC TOT CATIGOTAL TO	ipobocca moai
	High gluco- sinolate, %	Low gluco- sinolate, %
Chickens		
Starter, grower	15	20
Layer, breeder	5	10
Turkeys		
Starter, grower	10	20
Breeder	10	10
Swine		
Starter, grower, finisher	5	10
Breeder	3	*
Cattle		
Calves (of dry matter)	20	20
Dairy cows (of dry matter)	5	10
Beef (of dry matter)	10	10

^{*} May be used as the sole source of supplementary protein.

CHAPTER 2

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN FATS, OILS AND MEALS

World Oils And Fats: Calculated Production

World production of oils and fats in 1979 is forecast at 55 million tonnes, compared to a revised estimate of 52.7 million tonnes for 1978.

The increase for 1979 stems entirely from the edible vegetable oils and palm oils categories; other sectors show declines for 1979 compared to 1978 production levels.

Vegetable oil production from annual oilseeds plus olive oil accounts for 54.7 per cent of total oils and fats production in 1979. Animal fat production continued at a stable level of 14.6 million tonnes in 1979.

World Production of Oilmeals

Estimates of oilmeal production for crop year 1977/78 indicate a sharp increase of some 12 per cent over 1976/77. Much of the increase is comprised of soymeal which accounts for 61.7 per cent of total world output of 82.3 million tonnes.

Cottonseed meal and sunflowerseed meal also showed significant increases in 1977/78 over 1976/77.

Table 1

EDIBLE VEGETABLE OILS	1975	1976	Estimated 1977	Forecast 1978	Forecast
Cottonseed Peanut Soybean Sunflower Rapeseed Sesame Safflower Olive 2/ Corn	3 219 3 183 8 325 3 989 2 713 603 217 1 419 297	2 766 3 584 10 177 3 665 2 857 630 320 1 783 412	2 945 3 184 9 131 3 730 2 271 591 201 1 330 410	3 383 3 085 11 214 4 612 2 987 646 283 1 362 445	3 231 3 356 12 128 4 918 3 508 677 280 1 530 455
TOTAL	23 965	26 194	23 793	28 017	30 083
PALM OILS 3/					
Coconut Palm Kernel Palm Babassu TOTAL	2 918 508 2 910 105 6 441	3 314 522 3 082 125 7 043	3 059 553 3 354 90 7 056	3 221 573 3 421 95 7 310	2 974 632 3 946 100 7 652
INDUSTRIAL OILS					
Linseed Castor Oiticica Tung Olive Residue 4/	745 339 11 108 132	792 306 15 100 185	722 330 14 95 145	964 411 14 110 153	929 411 14 95 164
TOTAL	1 335	1 398	1 306	1 652	1 613

ANIMAL FATS	1975	1976	Estimated 1977	Forecast 1978	Forecast 1979
Butter (Fat Content) Lard Tallow, Grease	4 572 4 430 4 411	4 690 4 145 5 141	4 879 4 297 5 419	4 930 4 324 5 383	5 000 4 355 5 250
TOTAL	13 313	13 976	14 595	14 637	14 605
MARINE OILS					
Whale Sperm Whale Fish (Including Liver)	45 119 1 003	45 119 953	40 110 882	40 110 910	35 100 910
TOTAL	1 167	1 117	1 032	1 060	1 045
GRAND TOTAL	46 221	49 728	47 782	52 676	54 998

<sup>1/
-/</sup> Years indicated are those in which most of given
 oil was produced. Includes oil equivalent of seed
 production.

SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture, FOP 16-78.

^{2/} Excludes olive residue oil.

 $^{^{3/}}_{-}$ Estimated on basis of exports and other information.

 $[\]frac{4}{}$ Includes quantities of refined oil for edible purposes.

<u>Table 2</u>

MAJOR OILS & FATS: WORLD PRODUCTION, DISAPPEARANCE, AND STOCKS 1/
(Thousand Tonnes)

Prim:	ari1v	for	Food:
TTTIME	ar tra	TOT	roou.

ITTIMATITY TOT FOOD.	•				
Soybean Oil	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/782/	1978/792/
Opening Stocks- Production Disappearance 3/ Ending Stocks-	805 8 294 8 266 833	833 10 242 9 885 1 190	1 190 10 017 10 222 985	985 11 625 11 415 1 195	1 195 11 850 11 745 1 300
Cottonseed 0il					
Opening Stocks ³ / Production Disappearance ⁴ / Ending Stocks-	210 2 971 2 941 240	240 2 547 2 577 210	210 2 738 2 758 190	190 3 018 2 998 210	210 2 930 2 910 230
Groundnut 0il					
Opening Stocks-/ Production Disappearance3/ Ending Stocks-/	290 2 604 2 589 305	305 3 195 3 060 440	440 2 748 2 783 405	405 2 609 2 674 340	340 2 760 2 730 370
Sunflower Oil					
Opening Stocks ³ / Production Disappearance ³ / Ending Stocks ⁻	500 3 899 3 619 780	780 3 411 3 751 440	440 3 394 3 599 235	235 4 252 4 127 360	360 4 740 4 580 520
Rapeseed Oil					
Opening Stocks-/ Production Disappearance 4/ Ending Stocks-/	205 2 444 2 424 225	225 2 616 2 601 240	240 2 809 2 779 270	270 2 661 2 646 285	285 3 020 2 950 355
Sesame Oil					
Opening Stocks-/ Production Disappearance-3/ Ending Stocks-/	47 651 654 44	44 611 610 45	45 625 625 45	45 629 630 44	44 634 633 45

Olive Oil 5/	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/782/	1978/792/
Opening Stocks-/ Production Disappearance 4/ Ending Stocks-/	268	421	710	710	740
	1 561	1 764	1 461	1 526	1 600
	1 408	1 475	1 461	1 496	1 540
	421	710	710	740	800
Coconut 0il Opening Stocks 3/ Production Disappearance 4/	250	323	355	330	325
	2 490	3 094	2 752	2 857	2 740
	2 417	3 062	2 777	2 862	2 700
Ending Stocks3/ Palm Kernel Oil	323	355	330	325	365
Opening Stocks-3/ Production 4/ Disappearance3/ Ending Stocks-	65	70	73	77	65
	473	503	555	498	565
	468	500	551	510	550
	70	73	77	65	80
Palm Oil					
Opening Stocks-/ Production Disappearance3/ Ending Stocks-/	256	333	353	510	490
	2 450	2 650	2 934	2 930	3 340
	2 373	2 630	2 777	2 950	3 240
	333	353	510	490	590
Butter, Fat Content	-				
Opening Stocks ³ / Production Disappearance ³ / Ending Stocks-	886	867	975	1 038	1 162
	5 165	5 368	5 556	5 631	5 650
	5 184	5 250	5 493	5 507	5 562
	867	975	1 038	1 162	1 250
Lard					
Opening Stocks-/ Production 4/ Disappearance3/ Ending Stocks-/	243	260	250	265	270
	4 054	3 714	3 881	4 032	4 160
	4 037	3 724	3 866	3 027	4 145
	260	250	265	270	285
Fish Oil					
Opening Stocks-/ Production 4/ Disappearance3/ Ending Stocks-	289	350	330	327	310
	1 047	984	959	975	1 010
	986	1 004	962	992	1 000
	350	330	327	310	320

Food Oils & Fats, Total	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78-2/	1978/79-2/
Opening Stocks-/ Production Total Supplies/ Disappearance3/ Ending Stocks-/	4 314 38 103 42 417 37 366 5 051	5 051 40 689 45 740 40 129 5 611	5 611 40 429 46 040 40 653 5 387	5 387 43 243 48 630 42 834 5 796	5 796 44 999 50 795 44 285 6 510
Primarily for Non-	Food:				
Linseed Oil					
Opening Stocks- Production Disappearance 3/ Ending Stocks-	115 598 596 117	117 638 605 150	150 703 671 182	182 753 765 170	170 780 800 150
Castor Oil					
Opening Stocks- Production Disappearance 4/ Ending Stocks-	110 372 332 150	150 314 344 120	120 304 344 80	80 345 338 87	87 355 340 102
Tallow & Greases					
Opening Stocks- Production 4/ Disappearance3/ Ending Stocks-	490 5 241 5 295 436	436 5 573 5 550 459	459 5 845 5 809 495	495 6 005 5 975 525	525 5 880 5 870 535
Tung Oil					
Opening Stocks-/ Production Disappearance 4/ Ending Stocks-/	29 107 106 30	30 108 118 20	20 106 109 17	17 101 100 18	18 105 105 18
GRAND TOTAL					
Opening Stocks- Production Total Supplies Disappearance3/ Ending Stocks-	5 058 <u>44 421</u> <u>49 479</u> 43 695 5 784	5 784 47 322 53 106 46 746 6 360	6 360 47 387 53 747 47 586 6 161	6 161 50 447 56 608 50 012 6 596	6 596 52 119 58 715 51 400 7 315

FOOTNOTES TO

MAJOR OILS & FATS: WORLD PRODUCTION, DISAPPEARANCE, AND STOCKS 1/

- 1/ October-September
- 2/ Preliminary
- 3/ Estimated
- 4/ Estimated of the balance

SOURCE: "Oil World", Hamburg, November 10, 1978.

Table 3

WORLD PRODUCTION OF OILMEALS

(Thousand Tonnes)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	<u>1976/77</u>	3/ 1977/78
Soybean Meal	38 781	36 917	44 683	43 545	50 795
Cottonseed Meal	9 731	9 788	8 416	8 997	9 934
Groundnut Meal	3 540	3 605	4 429	3 825	3 669
Sunflower Meal	4 7 25	4 408	3 936	4 012	5 047
Rapeseed Meal	3 883	3 894	4 149	4 360	4 170
Sesame Meal	795	766	722	740	745
Copra Meal	1 214	1 460	1 805	1 617	1 665
Palm Kernel Meal	505	554	591	649	593
Linseed Meal	1 286	1 166	1 244	1 350	1 460
Fishmeal & Solubles	4 092	4 586	4 531	4 325	4 230
GRAND TOTAL	68 552	67 144	74 506	73 420	82 308

October-September crop year. Actual production in the countries where the crush is taking place, and in the period shown, irrespective of whether from new crop or old.

SOURCE: "Oil World", Hamburg, November 10, 1978.

^{2/} Preliminary

Estimated

CHAPTER 3

CANADIAN OILSEED PRODUCTION, AND TRADE IN FATS AND OILS

Canadian Oilseeds: Acreage, Yield, Production

Canada produces four oilseed crops: rapeseed, flaxseed, soybeans and sunflowerseed. Mustardseed is also produced, not for its oil content but rather as a condiment and mainly for export in unprocessed form.

Rapeseed production increased sharply in 1978 to 3.35 million tonnes, largely because of attractive price levels vis-a-vis competing crops.

Flaxseed production was down slightly in 1978, at 538 500 tonnes, due to reduced acreage coupled with slightly lower yields.

Soybean production, almost entirely in Ontario, fell to 475 134 tonnes, due to sharply reduced yields.

Sunflowerseed production, at 113 853 tonnes, was up from the previous year and the highest in recent years.

Mustardseed production, at 103 420 tonnes was 30 per cent above 1977 production levels.

Canadian Imports of Fats And Oils

Imports of edible vegetable oils declined in 1978, mainly due to a decrease in palm oil imports. Animal fat imports were steady while marine oil imports increased slightly.

 $\,$ Imports of inedible oils and fats doubled to 9 870 tonnes, mainly animal oils.

Canadian Exports of Fats And Oils

Statistics Canada reported rapeseed oil exports in 1978 of 82 348. Industry sources state that this figure is approximately 50 000 tonnes too low i.e. actual exports were about 130 000 tonnes.

Rapeseed oil and inedible tallow were the only significant export items in this sector.

Canadian Crushings of Oilseeds And Production of Oil And Meal By Crop Year

The volume of rapeseed crushed in 1977/78 increased by 15 per cent to 630 300 tonnes. The soybean crush volume increased by 6 per cent to 728 400 tonnes. Data on flaxseed and sunflowerseed crushings is not available.

CANADIAN OILSEEDS: AREA, YIELD, PRODUCTION

Table 4

	1974	1975 (Thousands	1976 15 ds of Hectares)	1977 ires)	1978	1974	1975 (Yield Per	<u>1975</u> <u>1976</u> <u>1977</u> (Yield Per Hectare, Kilograms)	1977 lograms)	1978
Flaxseed	587	567	324	296	518	599	788	857	1 091	1 040
Rapeseed	1 279	1 628	720	1 453	2 806	206	1 002	1 165	1 359	1 201
Soybeans	168	158	153	202	263	1 662	2 318	1 628	2 546	1 802
Mustardseed	142	99	32	74	98	817	246	983	1 058	1 036
Sunflowerseed	6	25	20	68	87	954	1 172	1 166	1 167	1 290
		Pr	Production				110	Oil Equivalent		
)	(Tonnes)					(Tonnes)		
Flaxseed	350 538	444 613	276 900	650 300	538 500	124 091	157 361	105 209	230 206	190 629
Rapeseed	1 163 476	1 723 668	836 900	1 973 100	3 349 700	967 487	722 217	350 661	826 729	1 403 524
Soybeans	280 045	366 808	250 400	517 100	475 134	50 408	66 025	45 072	93 078	85 524
Mustardseed	117 935	50 122	35 200	79 380	103 420	ı	1	ı	I	I
Sunflowerseed	8 255	29 937	24 000	80 967	113 853	3 302	11 975	009 6	32 387	45 541
Oil Convers:	Oil Conversion Factors:	Flaxseed Rapeseed Soybeans Sunflowerseed Mustardseed		35.4% 41.9% 18.0% 40.0% Not Applicable	able					

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogues # 22-002; 22007.

Table 5

CANADIAN OILSEED PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

		AREA		YIEI	YIELD PER ACRE	田	P R	ODUCT	NOI
	(Thous	sand Hectares)	ares)		(Bushels)			(Tonnes)	
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
FLAXSEED									
Manitoba	212	304	304	12.0	17.3	16.7	160 028	330 217	317 517
Saskatchewan	81	243	182	17.0	17.8	17.8	86 400	271 794	203 211
Alberta	30	64	32	16.0	15.8	18.8	30 500	48 263	38 102
RAPESEED									
Manitoba	101	202	425	18.0	25.6	24.3	102 059	290 302	578 336
Saskatchewan	304	587	1 133	22.8	25.5	22.9	387 800	839 155	1 451 510
Alberta	304	627	1 170	19.7	22.9	21.0	335 700	805 135	1 383 471
British Columbia	11	36	73	17.9	18.9	15.0	11 300	38 556	61 236
SOYBEANS									
Ontario	153	202	263	24.3	38.8	26.9	251 741	527 366	475 138
SUNFLOWERSEED									
Manitoba	20	29	82	1 060	1 061	1 182	24 047	79 379	108 863
MUSTARDSEED									
Manitoba	7	16	25	800	006	1 032	9 200	16 330	29 030
Saskatchewan	19	07	53	894	1 050	854	19 000	47 628	50 349
Alberta	6	17	20	973	810	1 060	9 700	15 422	24 041

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 22-002.

Table 6

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FATS AND OILS

(Tonnes)

PR	IMA	RII	Y	ED	IB	LE

<u>Vegetable 0ils</u>	<u>1974</u>	1975	1976	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Soybean Oil	33 614	20 881	31 205	28 138	28 069
Cottonseed Oil	11 333	11 289	5 200	5 497	4 723
Corn Oil	10 358	10 172	16 418	15 482	19 707
Peanut Oil	5 519	6 848	6 734	6 845	6 460
Coconut Oil	21 956	25 816	29 647	24 218	22 313
Palm Oil	16 199	41 283	55 001	31 179	23 205
Palm Kernel Oil	4 376	5 093	10 351	7 192	7 252
Olive Oil	2 408	1 987	5 096	4 840	2 814
Cocoa Butter	5 378	4 362	5 008	4 835	3 562
Sunflowerseed Oil	186	170	271	59	171
Vegetable Oils & Fats NES	5 973	2 965	3 156	2 270	3 235
Vegetable Cooking Fats &					
Packaged Salad Oils	1 461	693	144	423	163
TOTAL	118 766	131 559	168 231	130 978	121 674
Animal Fats					
Lard ,	17 680	12 118	19 246	17 841	13 106
Butter-1/	19 754	4 565	12	13	4 165
TOTAL	37 435	16 683	19 258	17 854	17 271
Marine Oils					
Fish & Marine Oil	849	879	299	410	654
TOTAL	849	879	299	410	654
TOTAL EDIBLE OILS & FATS	157 050	149 121	187 788	149 242	139 599

PRIMARILY INEDIBLE	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Castor Oil Tung Oil Inedible Tallow— Animal Oil & Fats Animal Grease 3/	1 850 425 3 509 808 2 612	1 909 692 1 668 487 4 154	1 313 734 832 652 1 700	1 311 699 590 568 1 790	1 684 680 398 4 810 2 298
TOTAL INEDIBLE OILS & FATS	9 205	8 910	5 231	4 958	9 870
TOTAL EDIBLE & INEDIBLE FATS & OILS IMPORTS	166 256	158 031	194 332	154 200	149 469

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-007.

 $^{^{1/}}$ Butter imports have been converted to oil equivalent, using the factor of 81%.

 $[\]frac{2}{}^{\prime}$ This class includes both edible and inedible tallow. The proportions are not known.

 $[\]frac{3}{}^{\prime}$ This category includes Animal Grease, NES and Wool Grease and Lanolin.

Table 7

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FATS AND OILS

(Tonnes)

P	RIN	MAR	ILY	ED	IBLE	
---	-----	------------	-----	----	-------------	--

TRIPARTET EDIBLE					
Vegetable Oils	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Soybean Oil Rapeseed Oil Margarine & Shortening Vegetable Oil & Fats	8 148 27 669 352 763	2 074 19 811 268 944	42 501 706 6 974	23 102 700 634 1 413	1 406 82 348 1 559 3 512
TOTAL	36 932	23 097	50 181	104 770	88 825
Animal Fats					
Butter (Oil Equiv.) $\frac{1}{}$	3	23	2 861	273	189
TOTAL	3	23	2 861	273	189
Marine Oils					
Herring Oil Whale Oil	5 524	2 277	5 315 5	4 124	3 679
TOTAL	5 524	2 277	5 320	4 138	3 690
PRIMARILY INEDIBLE					
Linseed Oil 2/ Inedible Tallow- Marine Oils3/ Animal Fats & Oils	592 98 740 2 338 2 718	3 562 97 871 2 615 1 463	5 108 109 884 4 789 3 282	5 717 140 829 11 902 6 931	8 099 138 053 5 707 5 062
TOTAL INEDIBLE FATS AND OILS	104 388	105 511	123 063	165 379	156 921
TOTAL EDIBLE & INEDIBLE FATS & OILS	146 847	130 900	181 425	274 560	249 625

FOOTNOTES TO

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FATS AND OILS

- 1/ Butter exports have been converted to oil equivalent, using the factor of 81%.
- $\frac{2}{-}$ This class includes both edible and inedible tallow. The proportions are not known.
- Marine oil exports listed under "Inedible Oils" include sunrotted cod liver oil, a non-specified group of fish and marine oil, and fish liver and visceral oils. While most of these oils can be assumed to be of an inedible grade, a small quantity of edible soy may have been included.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-007.

Table 8

CANADIAN CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTION OF OIL AND MEAL BY CROP YEAR (Tonnes)

CRUSHINGS	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	<u>1977/78</u>
Flaxseed	19 346	<u>1</u> /	1/x-	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /
Rapeseed	334 414	275 973	347 161	549 714	630 300
Soybeans	642 310	635 110	722 988	684 995	728 400
Sunflowerseed	28 212	7 134	20 029	x ¹ /	<u>1</u> /
TOTAL	1 024 282	918 217	1 090 178	1 234 709	1 358 700
OIL PRODUCTION					
Flaxseed	6 601	<u>x</u> 1/	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /
Rapeseed	125 631	108 483	141 698	225 805	259 000
Soybeans	109 169	108 344	122 694	115 616	125 600
Sunflowerseed	11 234	2 671	8 328	x ¹ /	x ¹ /
TOTAL	252 635	219 498	272 720	341 421	384 600
MEAL PRODUCTION					
Flaxseed	11 932	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	x ¹ /	<u>1</u> /
Rapeseed	193 932	157 763	197 376	314 903	357 500
Soybeans	503 368	499 183	569 467	540 689	575 400
Sunflowerseed	10 558	2 553	7 266	x ¹ /	1/
TOTAL	719 790	659 499	774 109	855 592	932 900

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 22-007.

 $[\]frac{1}{-}$ Confidential - to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

CHAPTER 4

THE CANADIAN RAPESEED SITUATION

Canadian Rapeseed Production

Production in crop year 1977/78 rebounded to nearly 2 million tonnes. Stocks on August 1, 1977 were extremely low due to a high level of exports and domestic crush during the 1976/77 crop year. A similar situation prevailed in the 1977/78 crop year, with exports exceeding 1 million tonnes and a domestic crush of 630 000 tonnes. In 1978, a further large increase in production occurred, to 3.35 million tonnes compared to 1.98 million tonnes in 1977. A further increase is anticipated in 1979, in response to favourable prices.

Exports of Rapeseed

In 1978, rapeseed exports increased by approximately 20 per cent to 1.2 million tonnes. Japan took over 800 000 tonnes, and India 207 000 tonnes.

Exports of Rapeseed Oil

The official Statistics Canada export figure of 82,348 tonnes is thought by exporters to be too low by some 45-50 000 tonnes. A review is being conducted and revised figures will appear in the 1979 edition.

Exports of Rapeseed Meal

Rapeseed meal exports increased substantially in 1978 to 170 990 tonnes. Western Europe and Japan were the principal market outlets. The growth in exports is due to increased crushing capacity in Western Canada, improved meal quality, and the depreciated Canadian dollar.

Table 9

CANADIAN SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF RAPESEED

RAPESEED OIL AND RAPESEED MEAL

(Crop Year)

RAPESEED	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
			(Tonnes)		
Stocks, Starting	468 974	280 912	399 913	1 048 648	199 000
Production	1 206 568	1 163 476 1	748 616	836 886	1 973 100
Exports	888 664	592 987	683 026	1 017 871	1 013 600
Domestic Crushings	334 414	275 968	347 160	549 714	630 300
RAPESEED OIL					
Exports	34 488	19 240	32 633	91 648	73 500
Domestic Production	125 631	108 483	141 698	225 806	259 000
RAPESEED MEAL					
Exports	47 580	10 672	27 984	107 088	156 300
Domestic Production	193 932	157 763	197 376	314 903	357 500

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 22-006, 22-007.

Table 10

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF RAPESEED

(Tonnes)

1978 1975 1976 1977 1974 DESTINATION 38 266 74 498 Algeria --5 14 739 ---___ Australia 28 969 17 530 18 012 47 688 25 662 Bangladesh 248 1 000 ___ 358 508 Belgium-Luxembourg 27 1 12 ___ Brazil 2 500 Czechoslovakia 73 18 --Denmark 116 103 82 Finland 1 519 755 ___ ___ France 50 364 5 651 15 058 66 843 23 418 Germany, West 207 013 13 650 4 521 14 142 India ___ 2 008 2 956 1 930 896 Italy 801 229 746 082 687 076 493 947 579 385 Japan 162 ___ 7 268 Korea, South ___ ___ 38 731 Mexico 7 700 ___ --___ Mozambique 16 682 36 545 111 876 20 680 18 426 Netherlands 2 656 -------Norway 12 887 ___ Singapore 253 4 70 919 Spain 211 104 1 56 Sweden __ 2 794 3 953 ---Switzerland 13 358 5 884 1 365 999 3 324 United Kingdom 466 123 6 491 563 104 United States 27 9 ___ Venezuela 3 1 Yugoslavia ___ 676 199 774 873 1 027 943 1 208 132 615 975 TOTAL

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-004.

 $[\]frac{1}{-}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 11

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF RAPESEED OIL

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Algeria				3 216	
Australia	538	122	3/	2 917	3 314
Bangladesh			5 542-3/	7 000	9 014
Chile					500
Ecuador				504 ₄ /	
Egypt			745	2 160-	
Germany, West	tion man			2 217	
Haiti				2 434	
Hong Kong	1/	5902/	2 069 23 248 ⁻ 2/	5 133 ₅ /	5 592 ₇ /
India	13 237=	9 438-	23 248=	66 794	45 994-
Japan	3 381	3 019	8 481	6 415	12 516
Khmer RepLaos			sure com-	61	14
Lebanon			290	650 - 6/	
Leeward-Windward Is.				,7/	14
Madagascar				284-	
Mexico				diligg down	178
Morocco			****		2 818
Mozambique					515
Netherlands		3 202			
New Zealand				-	118
Nicaragua					7
Portugal				123	
South Korea				8/	104
Tunisia				131-8/	
United Kingdom	1 240	2 476			
United States	8 268	963	2 124	2 064	1 650
Viet Nam				728	
Yemen				20	****
Zambia	1 002				
TOTAL	27 669	19 811	42 501	102 700	82 3489/
** TITL					
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	14 133	15 68 3	23 081	61 907	53 414
()					

^{1/} - CIDA reports 13 694 tonnes shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1973/74.

^{2/} CIDA reports 7 364 tonnes shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1974/75.

 $^{^{3/}}$ CIDA reports 17 455 tonnes shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1975/76.

FOOTNOTES TO

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF RAPESEED OIL

- $\frac{4}{}$ CIDA reports 3 500 tonnes shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1976/77.
- $\frac{5}{}$ CIDA reports 35 081 tonnes shipped under bilateral food aid in the crop year 1977/78.
- 6/ - CIDA reports 1 328 tonnes shipped under World Food Program in the crop year 1977/78.
- 7/ CIDA reports 491 tonnes shipped under World Food Program in the crop year 1977/78.
- 8/ CIDA reports 707 tonnes shipped under World Food Program in the crop year 1977/78.
- This figure is preliminary. Total exports in 1978 are estimated by industry to approximate 145 000 to 150 000 tonnes. Statistics Canada will publish the correct figure later in 1979.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-004.

Table 12

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF RAPESEED OILCAKE AND MEAL

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1974	<u>1975</u>	1976	1977	<u>1978</u>
France			en no	3 675	
Cuba				1 005	
Denmark		****		4 532	
Germany, West	16	1 965	4 686	57 565	94 005
Ireland	State About			1 000	cate ana
Japan		600 SIG	121	4 001	11 822
Korea, South					
Mexico	5 811				
Netherlands	10 738	5 756	26 941	7 967	6 209
Norway				24 395	30 666
Philippines	609				
Taiwan				2 051	5 699
United Kingdom	7 620	12 392	16 127	21 968	21 597
United States	5 840	552	3 696	8 232	992
TOTAL	30 911	20 666	51 573	136 393	170 990
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	3 218	2 115	6 089	19 639	25 056

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-004.

Table 13

QUALITY DATA FOR WESTERN CANADIAN RAPESEED SURVEY SAMPLES OF 1977 AND 1978 CROPS

		1977	1977 Survey			197	1978 Survey	
WESTERN CANADA	$0i1\frac{1}{2}$	Oil ¹ / Acid ontent Content	Protein	No. of Samples	Oil ¹ /Content	Erucic Acid Content	Protein_Content	No. of Samples
No. 1 CRS	41.9	1.6	36.1	387	41.3	1.4	36.8	432
No. 2 CRS	41.9	1.5	38.2	54	41.1	6.0	38.00	51
No. 3 CRS	42.9	1.0	36.9	П	40.1	1.4	40.7	7
All Grades	41.9	1.6	36.4	443	41.3	1.3	37.1	490
ALL GRADES BY PROVINCE								
Manitoba	42.1	1.7	37.3	79	41.5	9.0	37.6	06
Saskatchewan	42.5	1.0	36.7	173	41.9	0.8	37.5	204
Alberta	41.4	2.1	35.7	191	40.5	2.2	36.4	196

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0il content of seed is reported on an 8.5% moisture basis.

 $\frac{2}{3}$ Protein content is reported on the oil-free meal and an 8.5% moisture basis.

SOURCE: Canadian Grain Commission, Crop Bulletins Nos. 137 and 141.

Table 14

SUMMERFALLOW AND STUBBLE CULTIVATION OF RAPESEED

	Summer- fallow	Stubble	<u>Total</u>
Seeded Area		- hectares -	
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	949 413 1 282 881 700 526 978 146 1 809 389	305 139 437 070 153 379 438 284 922 298	1 254 552 1 719 951 853 905 1 425 430 2 731 687
Distribution		- per cent -	
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	76 75 78 69 66	24 25 22 31 34	100 100 100 100 100
Average Yield Per Seeded Hectare	-	tonnes per hectare	an-
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	0.964 1.065 1.244 1.451 1.306	0.751 0.824 0.875 1.171 1.1 8	0.914 1.003 1.166 1.368 1.250
Production		- tonnes -	
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	913 998 1 363 059 691 735 1 422 027 2 363 240	229 066 360 609 133 811 512 565 1 050 077	1 143 064 1 723 668 825 546 1 934 592 3 413 317

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 22-002.

Table 15

CANADIAN RAPESEED PRICES 1/
(Crop Year)

MONTH		1974/75			
			.\$ per tonne.		
August	286.60	362.00	293.65	232.37	264.11
September	236.55	375.44	262.35	246.03	277.56
October	217.81	421.30	235.01	226.19	285.50
November	212.74	397.71	218.26	255.73	270.95
December	250.00	358.03	194.45	242.07	270.72
January	288.80	322.75	199.30	254.85	281.31
February	311.29	281.75	206.35	347.44	281.31
March	298.94	273.37	205.25	313.94	292.33
April	268.52	283.51	201.06	365.08	$347.08 \frac{2}{}$
May	309.53	250.66	211.20	369.05	344.19
June	325.84	240.30	238.32	334.88	323.90
July	350.97	259.04	255.95	279.98	287.16
Yearly Average	279.54	318.79	226.63	288.80	295.90

^{1/}Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 Canadian Rapeseed,
basis in-store Thunder Bay, \$/tonne

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Nos. 22-006 and 22-007.

^{2/} As of April 1, 1978, basis in-store Vancouver, \$/tonne

CHAPTER 5

THE CANADIAN SOYBEAN SITUATION

Supply and Disposition

Canadian production of soybeans in 1978 was 475 134 tonnes versus 527 361 in 1977. Imports of beans rose slightly to 324,369 tonnes. For 1978, Canadian self-sufficiency in soybeans was approximately 60 per cent versus 62 per cent in 1977. This does not take into account the soybean equivalent of imported soybean oil and meal.

Exports of Soybeans

Soybeans exported in 1978 totalled 84 152 tonnes and were destined mainly for food use. This volume was a sharp increase over previous years.

Exports of Soybean Products

Oil exports were minimal at 1 406 tonnes. Meal exports, mainly to the United Kingdom, were 48 308 tonnes valued at \$12 436 000.

Table 16

CANADIAN SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF SOYBEANS,

SOYBEAN OIL AND SOYBEAN MEAL

(Crop Year)

SOYBEANS	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 - Tonnes -	1976/77	1977/78
Production	396 527	300 457	366 808	250 384	527 361
Imports	340 354	344 273	371 026	391 608	262 835
Exports	28 875	9 498	22 289	24 820	64 173
Domestic					
Crushings	642 309	635 096	722 975	684 995	728 400
SOYBEAN OIL					
Imports	33 395	19 557	30 810	26 704	28 100
Exports	4 942	5 587	1 043		1 400
Domestic					
Production	109 169	108 344	122 694	115 616	125 600
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Imports	232 974	271 149	343 814	339 244	376 300
Exports	94 087	83 527	69 335	51 333	45 600
Domestic					
Production	503 368	499 183	569 467	540 689	575 400

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Nos. 22-006, 22-007 and unpublished data.

Table 17

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SOYBEAN AND SOYBEAN OIL

Soybeans

- Tonnes -

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Germany, West	2	1			
Hong Kong	1/	3	17	6	17
Japan	2	4		8	
People's Republic of China	20	13		9	57
Singapore				4	2
Sweden				1/	
United Kingdom		-		8	
United States	390 756	385 444	397 560	317 935	324 369
TOTAL	380 781	385 465	397 577	317 970	324 445
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	90 505	86 210	81 136	98 953	91 245
		Soybean Oil	<u>-</u>		
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	<u>1977</u>	1978
France	1/	1	****		
United States	33 614	20 881	31 205	28 138	28 069
TOTAL	33 614	20 882	31 205	28 138	28 069
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	24 829	14 394	14 223	17 216	19 070

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one tonne.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-007.

Table 18

IMPORTS OF SOYBEAN OIL BY PROVINCE

1978	Tonnes of \$	1	1 773 1 351	936 752	14 796 10 156	2 563 1 585	157 104	5 489 3 526	2 355 1 596	28 069 19 070
7 7	of \$		791	282	10 321	2 191	264	1 896	1 468	17 216
1977	Tonnes		1 199	436	16 367	4 160	490	3 246	2 238	28 137
7 6	of \$	9	545	788	8 396	1 865	100	734	1 783	14 222
197	Tonnes	10	1 036	2 056	17 767	4 646	225	1 931	3 532	31 205
7 5	of \$	7	1 267	822	8 196	1 572	155	236	2 142	14 394
197	Tonnes	ri	1 614	1 490	11 681	2 752	250	343	2 747	20 881
1974	of \$	l	1 033	3 871	13 143	3 184	73	599	2 922	24 825
1 9	Tonnes	1	1 366	5 897	16 913	4 458	95	970	3 912	33 613
		Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	TOTAL

1/ Less than \$1,000.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Unpublished Data.

Table 19

IMPORTS OF SOYBEAN MEAL BY PROVINCE

8	Of \$ 0 €	1	32	2 998	28 260	8 222	9 517	5 022	1 501	7 501	3 093
197	Tonnes		130	729	390	857 28	357 19	908	306 11	083	656 103
			6	418 9	329 103	713 114	98 4	235 20	4 46	1 31	.0 412
7 7	of \$	-	629	2 41	26 32	21 71	16 507	5 23	9 564	7 861	90 310
197	Tonnes	1	2 913	7 797	99 456	84 149	68 543	20 127	38 634	29 681	351 302
7 6	0 # JO	1	m	1 369	25 368	12 891	12 250	3 227	7 120	7 810	70 042
197	Tonnes		19	5 569	118 447	57 881	69 789	16 740	42 521	37 896	348 865
7 5	of \$	18	521	18	20 062	8 574	9 975	3 134	6 273	5 622	54 209
1 9	Tonnes	129	3 288	129	91 146	49 312	63 070	17 808	37 904	31 554	294 343
7 4	of \$	ł	29	13	10 399	10 897	14 627	3 975	5 108	5 865	50 853
1974	Tonnes		133	72	65 673	57 704	77 965	19 672	27 025	29 192	277 438
		Newfoundland	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	TOTAL

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Unpublished Data.

Table 20

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Bangladesh	-	-	_	-	82
Belgium-Luxembourg	2 000	-	-	~	-
Denmark		nee.	_	-	18
France	63	490	73	75	8 749
Germany, West	561	225	10	-	~
Hong Kong	957	2 192	5 111	6 502	14 291
Hungary	-	-	-	3	-
Jamaica	3	4	-	-	-
Japan	3 830	3 041	6 825	10 976	34 940
Malaysia	-	~	209	227	1 744
Netherlands	18	-	-	3,941	5 463
Philippines	-	-	125	-	***
Romania	-	-	***	1 008	-
Singapore	-	1 020	9 667	2 950	13 027
Spain	-	213	-	8 885	-
Sweden	1 356	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	91	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	-	-	-	397	-
United Kingdom	4 162	30	80	246	-
United States	22	46	351	94	30
Yugoslavia		160	-	_	-
Other Countries -/	-		2 199	2 533	5 808
TOTAL	13 066	8 710	24 653	37 837	84 152
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	3 451	2 812	6 100	11 047	24 375

 $^{^{1/}}$ To protect confidentiality under the Statistics Act

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-004

Table 21

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SOYBEAN OIL AND MEAL

(Tonnes)

SOYBEAN OIL

DESTINATION	1974	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	1978
Bahamas					
Germany, West		14			
Jamaica		4			
Leeward-Windward Islands	1	1			
Netherlands					1 406
United Kingdom	7 778	1 965			
United States	368	92		23	
TOTAL	8 148	2 076		23	1 406
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	5 663	1 391		12	742
	SOY	BEAN MEAL		qualitation	
DESTINATION	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Belgium-Luxembourg					
Denmark				6 748	2 956
Germany, West			28	3 790	
Guyana			3		
Hong Kong	man rem		denn GDA		800
Ireland	3 789		2 039		
Netherlands					1 001
Trinidad-Tobago					
United Kingdom	101 984	57 269	59 653	34 333	41 929
United States	9 420	1 723	987	718	1 622
TOTAL	115 195	58 993	62 711	45 589	48 308
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	17 547	9 435	11 272	10 747	12 436

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-004

Table 22

CANADIAN SOYBEAN PRICES 1/
(Crop Year)

MONTH	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76		1977/78
			per conne		
August	382.13	263.17	219.22	211.96	207.49
September	222.30	267.03	200.48	227.76	185.75
October	204.59	298.17	175.40	211.09	187.44
November	203.33	265.93	159.83	221.38	211.87
December	214.53	249.21	154.60	243.97	215.77
January	221.28	217.06	160.34	248.43	209.99
February	236.67	186.01	162.36	260.69	205.98
March	224.22	185.28	160.98	304.65	243.13
April	199.61	193.77	160.84	344.51	259.88
May	190.01	177.10	176.83	347.45	273.40
June	185.46	179.40	214.03	298.82	266.61
July	235.94	199.47	224.68	224.82	256.72
Yearly Average	226.52	223.49	180.82	262.25	226.98

 $[\]frac{1}{-}$ Buying prices, carlots, fob Chatham, No.2 and better.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 22-006.

CHAPTER 6

THE CANADIAN FLAXSEED SITUATION

Flaxseed Production

Production in 1978 fell slightly to 558 829 tonnes versus 609 632 in 1977; average yield rose but the seeded area declined.

Exports of Flaxseed

The volume exported in 1978 was 409 417 tonnes, up 24 per cent from 1977. The value of these exports increased by about 10 per cent. Japan and Europe were the principal markets. A sizeable proportion of the flaxseed imported by Western Europe is transhipped to Eastern European countries.

Exports of Linseed Oil And Meal

Exports of linseed oil increased to 8 099 tonnes in 1978, mainly to Europe. Linseed meal exports were 5 583, valued at \$1 087 000.

Table 23

CANADIAN SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF FLAXSEED,

LINSEED OIL AND LINSEED MEAL

(Crop Year)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 - tonnes -	1976/77	1977/78
FLAXSEED					
Stocks, Starting-1/	194 904	200 950	218 578	380 640	280 400
Production	492 786	350 538	444 523	276 875	402 400
Imports	431	406	000 000	<u>3</u> /	<u>3</u> /
Exports	393 797	267 196	195 107	332 708	337 500
Domestic Crushing	19 355	x-2/	<u>x</u> 2/	x-2/	<u>x</u> ² /
LINSEED OIL					
Exports	2 230	2 184	5 817	4 525	4 597
Domestic Production	6 601	x- ² /	x ² /	x ² /	x ² /
LINSEED MEAL					
Exports	24	196	636	3 679	2 015
Domestic Production	11 932	<u>x</u> 2/	x ² /	<u>x</u> -2/	x ² /

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Total stocks in all positions.

Confidential - to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

 $[\]frac{3}{}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 24

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1974	1975	1976	1977	1 9 7 8
Australia	5 633				
Austria		34	36		
Belgium-Luxembourg	7 477	2 951	1 763	11 658	2 0 209
Czechoslovakia	25 004	17 717	3 151	5 836	
Denmark			-	614	4 849
Finland				6	
France	5 202	1 848	508	6 722	17 427
Germany, East	3 860		man and		
Germany, West	110 680	77 619	81 224	117 479	140 737
Greece	2 184	1 050	1 500	alan alan	
Italy	abor exten	allow storm			majo man
Japan	77 027	65 330	90 647	78 984	100 863
Korea, North	Male Alexander			269	
Korea, South	opio nimo		1 750	3 373	3 934
Netherlands	41 289	31 516	11 078	25 799	14 800
New Zealand	2 199				
Panama		2 117		102	
Poland	23 263	18 926			
Spain	6 500	6 580	8 547	11 315	4 329
Sweden		72	54	2 279	206
Switzerland	1 237	108	1 468	9 020	1 118
Taiwan				911	6 217
Trinidad-Tobago		2			
United Kingdom	31 337	15 573	4 672	13 892	11 724
United States	12 659	3 493	40 198	41 107	23 427
TOTAL	351 031	244 942	246 602	329 366	409 417
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	148 631	83 815	66 278	93 538	102 424

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-004.

Table 25

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FLAXSEED

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
United Kingdom	name offer			18	-
United States	451	337	1/	51	26
TOTAL	451	337	1/	69	26
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	333	171		45	10
					—

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-007.

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 26

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF LINSEED OIL

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	<u>1974</u>	1975	<u>1976</u>	1977	1978
Belgium-Luxembourg		1 526	1 965	1 717	1 811
Bermuda		1	1		
Ecuador					
French West Indies			1/	Mile Mile	
Jamaica	ence was	1/			
Leeward-Windward Is.				1	
Liberia	2	2			
Netherlands		1 590	2 848	1 724	1 524
Nigeria					
United Kingdom	581	398	250	2 241	2 944
United States		36	34	27	29
Venezuela	8	7	8	7	20
TOTAL	592	3 562	5 108	5 717	8 099
TOTAL		3 302	7 100	J /1/	0 099
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	655	3 237	2 758	2 786	3 390

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-004.

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one metric ton

Table 27

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1974	1975	1976	<u>1977</u>	1978
Belgium-Luxembourg	epo tito	com sole	481		
Germany, West	um mas	corp make	3 150		
Leeward-Windward Is.				4	
Netherlands			COMM 40000	3 201	3 187
Sweden		etimo supra	22	player ACTA	
Trinidad-Tobago	49	114	60	91	26
United Kingdom					grape dilana
United States	64	80	159	1 430	2 370
TOTAL	114	194	3 875	4 726	5 583
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	24	37	835	741	1 087

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 65-004.

	QUALI	TY DATA	QUALITY DATA FOR WESTERN CANADIAN FLAXSEED, SURVEY SAMPLES OF 1976, 1977 AND 1978 CROPS	CANADIA	AN FLAX	SEED, SURVI	EY SAMPLE	S OF 19	76, 1977 Al	ND 1978 CI	ROPS	
	011	Oil Content	1/	Lodi	Iodine Value	۵	Protei	Protein Content	$\frac{2}{1}$	No.	No. of Samples	es
WESTERN CANADA	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
No. 1 CW	43.0	44.2	43.7	192	195	190	41.1	9.04	41.2	289	215	237
No. 2 CW	43.8	44.4	43.1	193	199	191	43.3	39.7	40.1	7	40	16
No. 3 CW	ļ I	44.7	41.6	i i	201	188	1	40.1	40.8	1	27	2
No. 4 CW	8	46.2	1	1	199		1	40.2	ļ	ł	2	ļ
All Grades	43.0	44.3	43.6	192	196	190	41.1	40.4	41.1	293	289	255
ALL GRADES												
Manitoba	43.0	44.5	43.5	192	197	190	41.8	40.1	40.8	161	156	132
Saskatchewan	42.9	44.2	43.8	192	196	190	39.7	40.4	41.3	94	118	104
Alberta	43.2	43.0	43.4	194	190	192	41.7	44.2	42.7	38	15	19

Oil Content of seed is reported on moisture-free basis. 17/2

Protein Content is reported on oil-free meal and moisture-free basis.

SOURCE: Canadian Grain Commission, Crop Bulletin Nos. 133 and 137.

Table 29

SUMMERFALLOW AND STUBBLE CULTIVATION OF FLAXSEED

Seeded Area	Summer- fallow	Stubble - hectares -	<u>Total</u>
1974	295 831	290 975	586 806
1975	266 289	300 283	566 672
1976	124 646	199 110	323 756
1977	241 198	333 468	574 666
1978	180 089	337 920	518 009
Distribution		- per cent -	
1974	50	50	100
1975	47	53	100
1976	38	62	100
1977	42	58	100
1978	35	65	100
Average Yield	- k	kg. per hectare -	
1974	660	534	597
1975	918	666	786
1976	1 018	754	855
1977	1 201	962	1 063
1978	1 232	1 000	1 082
Production		- tonnes -	
1974	195 590	154 948	350 538
1975	243 852	200 670	444 523
1976	127 006	149 868	276 874
1977	289 575	320 056	609 632
1978	220 992	337 837	558 829

Table 30

CANADIAN FLAXSEED PRICES 1/
(Crop Year)

MONTH	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
	* * * * * * * * * * * *		\$ per tonne	• • • • • • • • • • •	
August	345.99	432.99	336.35	281.18	213.77
September	348.70	461.39	311.00	282.56	218.30
October	353.82	479.95	284.34	274.94	220.17
November	401.01	430.78	258.20	265.83	218.34
December	417.55	420.69	247.48	262.38	209.83
January	442.00	363.17	258.65	273.85	205.30
February	459.42	319.12	257.17	281.83	209.44
March	435.80	308.69	254.32	291.52	230.74
April	380.84	339.10	249.59	333.10	249.53
May	390.43	325.08	258.99	302.69	258.84
June	385.65	307.02	280.84	219.62	249.81
July	431.18	320.95	292.40	242.61	231.02
Yearly Average	399.39	375.67	274.15	276.31	225.97

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 C.W. Flaxseed Basis Thunder Bay.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Nos. 22-006 - 22-007.

CHAPTER 7

THE CANADIAN SUNFLOWERSEED SITUATION

Production

Manitoba continues to account for 95% of total sunflowerseed production in Canada. Output in 1978 rose to 113 853 tonnes, of which Manitoba produced 108 863 tonnes.

Canadian Exports of Sunflowerseed

Exports of unprocessed sunflowerseed increased sharply to 74 119 tonnes, compared to 26 103 tonnes in 1977. West Germany, the Netherlands and the United States were the principal markets. The total value of sunflowerseed exported was \$21 675 000 in 1978.

CANADIAN SINFLOWERSEED: ACREAGE VIELD AND PRODUCTION

Table 31

CANADIAN SUNFLOWERSEED: ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION (Crop Year)

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
		(Thou	sands of Ac	res)	
Manitoba	30.0	62.0	50.0	165.0	203.0
Saskatchewan					11.0
Alberta					date state
Canada, Total	30.0	62.0	50.0	165.0	214.0
		(Yield	l Per Acre,	Pounds)	
Manitoba	867	1 065	1 060	1 061	1 182
Saskatchewan		grane distri			1 000
Alberta					***
Canada	867	1 065	1 060	1 061	1 173
		(Prod	luction - To	nnes)	
Manitoba	8 255	29 945	24 047	79 379	108 863
Saskatchewan					4 990
Alberta					
Canada, Total	8 255	29 937	24 047	79 379	113 853

Table 32

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SUNFLOWERSEED

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Algeria				1 050	
Australia	prince Admin		17	15	37
Bangladesh	2		2		
Czechoslovakia	6 877	dates state	1 604	6 998	
Denmark			18		14
Germany, West	7 244	3 825	3 590	344	43 607
Mexico		chia von		434	
Netherlands	5 703		3 001	14 284	17 999
New Zealand	1/	2	1/	5	2
Portugal	36	2 701			
Spain	strip then	526			40
Sweden	1/	2	4	5	72
United Kingdom	31	34	25	19	340
United States	1 250	874	1 238	2 949	3 913
TOTAL	21 169	7 965	9 501	26 103	74 119
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	7 334	2 623	3 258	6 225	21 675

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one tonne

Table 33

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SUNFLOWERSEED OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Belgium-Luxembourg					7
Austria	3	5			
France	2	1			600 SIA
United States	178	160	271	59	164
U.S.S.R.	1	4	ging tree		
TOTAL	186	170	271	59	171
					
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	181	158	147	43	136

CHAPTER 8

THE CANADIAN MUSTARDSEED SITUATION

Canadian Mustardseed Production and Trade

Canada is a leading producer and exporter of mustardseed. Production in 1978 increased to 103 448 tonnes, from 97 936 hectares.

Main export destinations were Western Europe, Japan and the United States. A total of 73 339 tonnes of mustardseed was exported, with a value of \$25 208 000.

Imports of Ground Mustard

The United Kingdom supplied approximately 75 per cent of the ground mustard imported into Canada in 1978. This type of dry mustard serves a particular market; the bulk of the Canadian mustard is consumed in a liquid rather than dry form.

Table 34

CANADIAN MUSTARDSEED: ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION

(Crop Year)

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
		-	hectares -		
Manitoba	16 188	9 308	7 285	16 188	25 091
Saskatchewan	80 939	30 757	19 020	40 469	52 601
Alberta	44 516	25 911	8 903	16 997	20 234
Canada - Total	141 643	65 965	35 208	73 654	97 936
		- yield	- kilograms,	/hectare -	
Manitoba	842	708	899	1 011	1 159
Saskatchewan	842	739	1 004	1 179	959
Alberta	817	808	1 093	910	1 191
Canada - Total	835	762	1 004	1 081	1 056
		- pro	duction - to	onnes –	
Manitoba	13 608	6 578	6 531	16 329	29 038
Saskatchewan	68 039	22 679	19 051	47 627	50 363
Alberta	36 287	20 865	9 707	15 422	24 047
Canada - Total	117 935	50 121	35 289	79 378	103 448

Table 35

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF MUSTARDSEED

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Australia	65	man dan		22	6
Belgium-Luxembourg	6 292	114	574	435	
Costa Rica	4	15	17		
Czechoslovakia		108	35		308
France	129	290	181		
Germany, West	2 165	3 483	2 613	2 157	7 622
Guatemala	1		quer città		
India			-	ato ote	2 958
Japan	7 565	9 058	7 517	7 024	6 701
Mexico	281	272	108	196	429
Netherlands	18 048	11 057	9 114	14 138	25 435
Philippines		4	4	7	9
South Africa				21	
Spain		17	40		
Sweden	54	54	54		34
Switzerland	94	430		1 108	
United Kingdom	637	1 253	85	18	171
United States	33 460	31 659	38 526	31 312	29 378
Venezuela	22	24			32
TOTAL	68 925	57 841	58 871	56 438	73 339
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	21 171	22 939	20 946	19 660	25 208

Table 36

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF GROUND MUSTARD

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
France		4		9	20
Germany, West	1/	2			
Hong Kong	1/	1/		1/	
India	en en	1/			
Japan	1/	1/	-		
People's Republic of China	3			Bir dia	
Taiwan		2			
United Kingdom	306	317	169	241	220
United States	56	65	99	98	43
TOTAL	368	393	269	349	284
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	424	522	358	548	625

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one tonne.

CHAPTER 9

DEODORIZED FATS AND OILS

Production of deodorized fats and oils in 1978 increased only slightly over 1977. Shortening oil increased while production of margarine oil and salad oil declined. Vegetable oils in 1978 accounted for 89 per cent of total deodorized fats and oils produced.

Imports of vegetable oils and fats (NES) increased by 42 per cent to 3 235 tonnes in 1978, mainly from the United States.

Imports of cocoa butter, coconut oil, cottonseed oil, olive oil, palm oil, and peanut oil were down slightly from 1977 levels, in part reflecting a depreciated Canadian dollar and short supplies. Imports of corn oil and palm kernel oil increased slightly.

Canadian exports of vegetable oil and fats (NES) increased to 3 512 tonnes versus 1 413 tonnes in 1977.

Table 37

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF DEODORIZED FATS AND OILS

(Tonnes)

		1977				1978	∞	
Vegetable Oils	Margarine Oil	Shortening	Salad	To+0#	Margarine	Shortening	Salad	E
vegerante orrs	OTT	OTT	TTO	TOLAI	UIT	UIT	OIT	Total
Coconut	×	×	×		X	×	×	15 871
Corn	X	×	×		×	×	×	24 872
Cottonseed	×	×	×		×	×	×	×
Palm	×	24 165	×	28 904	X	×	×	16 482
Palm Kernel	×	×	×		×	×	ı	
Peanut	×	×	×		7	×	×	5 940
Rapeseed	34 919	32 683			39 825	35 693	55 924	
Soybean	53 336	42 634	20 334	116 304	53 808	47 126	×	116 712
Sunflowerseed	×	×	×	10 727	×	2 778	×	
Other Vegetable	×	X	×	650	×	×	1	X
TOTAL VEGETABLE OILS	102 778	128 971	101 460	333 209	111 361	123 377	99 559	334 297
Marine Oils								
Herring	×	×	ı	×	×	×	1	×
Seal	×	×	1	9/	1	1	ŀ	1
Whale	ı	1	1	1	×	X	ı	×
Other Marine	×	×	1	×	×	×	ı	×
TOTAL MARINE OILS	I.	1	1	76	×	×	1	×
Animal Fats								
Lard	×	×	1	×	×	×	1	×
Oleo, All Types	ı	×	1	×	ı	×	ı	×
Tallow, Edible	×	×	1	×	×	×	ı	×
TOTAL ANIMAL FATS	×	×	ı	×	×	×	ı	×
TOTAL ALL FATS & OILS	104 971	163 375	101 460	369 806	113 824	161 496	99 559	374 879

FOOTNOTES TO

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF DEODORIZED FATS AND OILS

X Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act

Table 38

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS (NES)

- Tonnes -

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Austria	1	10	1	2	
Belgium-Luxembourg	18				
Brazil	18	14	212	15	60
Denmark	140	146	23	23	4
France	2	1	13	2	1
Germany, West	72	6	6	9	27
Greece	185	545	1/		
Hong Kong	30	31	29	47	66
India	1/	1/	6	1/	
Japan	59	33	47	98	74
Netherlands		64	2	1	20
New Zealand	dies des		1.0		
Paraguay					14
People's Republic of China	5	7	14	19	15
Singapore	1/		2		
Switzerland	1	3	3	6	2
Syria	1				

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
United Kingdom	1 994	572	331	512	258
United States	3 441	1 521	2 452	1 528	2 -690
Yugoslavia		6	1/	8	22
TOTAL	5 973	2 965	3 156	2 270	3 235
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	7 447	3 129	3 069	3 111	3 823

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 39

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF COCOA BUTTER

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Australia	1 019	distribution of the second	:		
Belgium-Luxembourg				and also	35
Brazil	1 677	426	875	416	213
Cuba		60	92	75	72
Dominican Republic	33			***	
Ecuador	246			180	Marie Marie
Germany, West	283	37		170	262
Ghana	1 016		MINI dans		
Guinea	25				
Ivory Coast	977	236	299	178	231
Jamaica	44			10	10
Leeward-Windward Is.	30	ero des			
Mexico		184		-	
Netherlands	98	1 521	1 612	1 453	1 677
Nigeria	3 173				100
Singapore	SANS come		26	may ma	
Trinidad-Tobago	10				
United Kingdom	211	1 283	1 409	1 714	717
United States	4 241	613	693	636	245
TOTAL	13 175	4 362	5 008	4 835	3 562
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	20 048	14 378	16 714	24 618	18 841

Table 40

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF COCONUT OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Australia	993	2 218	1/	1/	359
Fiji	1 721	1/			
Finland	~	68		down COSTS	
Germany, West	1	1			
Indonesia	200 0 man		173		
Jamaica		dius sten	2	3	2
Malaysia	7 907	3 902	1 730	4 664	1 934
Philippines	67	7 137	18 623	18 827	15 607
Puerto Rico	18				
Singapore	5	elaria sana	dio ma		
Sri Lanka	8 096	10 540	8 190	156	2 785
United Kingdom	719	346	174	1	3
United States	2 423	1 600	7 52	567	1 623
TOTAL	21 956	25 816	29 647	24 218	22 313
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	20 934	11 995	10 847	14 447	15 126

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 41

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF CORN OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	<u>1976</u>	1977	<u>1978</u>
United Kingdom	1 605	com dipo			
United States	8 752	10 172	16 418	15 482	19 707
TOTAL	10 358	10 172	16 418	15 482	19 707
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	9 010	7 311	8 705	10 612	18 154

Table 42

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
United States	11 333	11 289	5 200	5 497	4 723
TOTAL	11 333	11 289	5 200	5 497	4 723
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	8 214	7 647	2 863	3 376	3 162
()					

Table 43

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF OLIVE OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Chile			25		
France	-38	30	28	15	35
Greece	105	417	162	107	218
Italy	773	611	525	737	920
Portugal	241	150	106	155	162
Spain	1 170	709	2 132	3 750	1 266
Sweden	8				
Switzerland		17	cape store		
Tunisia		22			
Turkey	1	1	Clina Code	14	
United States	66	29	2 117	62	213
TOTAL	2 408	1 986	5 096	4 840	2 814
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	4 597	4 161	4 646	3 406	4 923

Table 44

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF PALM OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	<u>1977</u>	1978
Brazil					10
Germany, West	1				
Ghana		No. 100		3	este cou
India			1/	Page Street	
Indonesia	2 011	13 085	20 592	15 249	16 254
Ivory Coast		1 385	Ann 1600		
Malaysia .	10 503	23 675	31 800	13 972	5 840
Netherlands	gogs data	-		8	508
Philippines			250		
Singapore	1 020	509	1		
United Kingdom	3	1/	2	6	20
United States	2 658	2 627	2 354	1 941	573
TOTAL	16 199	41 283	55 001	31 179	23 205
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	10 671	19 547	19 285	17 142	14 763

^{1/} Less than one tonne.

Table 45

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF PALM KERNEL OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	<u>1976</u>	1977	<u>1978</u>
Denmark				7	16
Hong Kong	200				
Indonesia		473	2 223	3 905	1 605
Malaysia	2 970	3 966	4 685	2 941	4 552
Netherlands	78	13	10		
Nigeria					
Singapore			44		250
United States	1 126	640	3 388	339	845
TOTAL	4 376	5 092	10 351	7 192	7 252
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	4 459	2 565	3 174	4 236	5 387

Table 46

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF PEANUT OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	<u>1978</u>
Brazil		2 444	3 602	604	
France		18		digen state	9
Hong Kong	190	97	52	40	52
Japan		5			
Nicaragua	ena ena		693		
Nigeria					
Senegal	sport filters	507			
United Kingdom	519	680	1/	1/	1/
United States	4 808	3 095	2 381	6 201	6 393
TOTAL	5 519	6 846	6 734	6 845	6 460
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	5 031	5 950	4 252	5 582	6 964

 $[\]frac{1}{-}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 47

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF OTHER VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS (NES)

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Australia		1/		$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Bahamas			4		
Barbados	43	10	13	46	53
Bermuda	2			400m Older	
Colombia			443		
Cuba	1	183	4	3	3
Cyprus		1/			
Emirates, UA			13		
Germany, West	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	2 205	3	
Guyana	154		2	4	383
Haiti		111			
India			5		
Ivory Coast				1	
Jamaica	1	1	est the		
Jordan		diam dish	5		
Kuwait	11				
Leeward-Windward Is.	9	63	45	100	41
Netherlands				57	41
Peru				66	
Saudi Arabia		99	3 156	32	15
St. Pierre-Miquelon	1/			1	
Sweden			17	18	19
Trinidad-Tobago	159	29	120	159	2 059
United Kingdom		71	125	66	47
United States	375	364	811	855	703
TOTAL	763	944	6 974	1 413	3 512
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	513	512	1 914	918	1 915
TOTAL VALUE (\$ 000)		J12			

^{1/} Less than one tonne.

CHAPTER 10

SPECIFIED FATS AND OILS

Statistics Canada reports that the uptrend in margarine production ceased in 1978, with some recovery in butter production. Shortening production showed an increase in 1978 over 1977. There was a sharp increase in tallow production.

Imports of lard and shortening were down slightly in 1978, although the value was higher. Exports of margarine, shortening and lard increased to 1 559 tonnes compared to 634 tonnes in 1977.

Exports of tallow and animal oils and fats (NES) increased in 1978 to 143 115 tonnes, valued at \$68 256 000. Principal export destinations were Japan, South Korea, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Production of specified dairy products, as reported in the Dairy Review, showed declines for milk and butter, and increases for cheese and concentrated milk products. The butter data is thought to not include whey butter.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED FATS AND OILS PRODUCTS
(Thousands of Tonnes)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Margarine 1/	108	119	126	136	111
Butter ² /	108	131	117	94	132
Shortening					
Packaged 3/	17	23	90	90	94
Bulk 4/	154	148	81	81	85
Refined Oils					
Salad 5/	77	81	95	101	99
Lard 6/	50	43	42	40	43
Tallow 7/					
Edible	16	17	16	13	34
Inedible	182	182	199	180	236

<sup>1/
-</sup> Includes retail and commercial packages. Commercial
 sales (21-450 pound) packages account for about 5%
 of total output.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Nos. 32-002 and 32-006.

^{2/} Includes factory and whey butter.

 $[\]frac{3}{2}$ Retail packages up to 20 pounds only.

^{4/} Covers commercial (21-450 pound) packages, bulk and other than packaged retail sales of manufacturers of shortening and deodorized shortening oil. Includes baking and frying fats and oils.

^{5/} - Covers packaged and bulk manufacturers' sales.

^{6/} Rendered lard includes shipments of processed lard in retail and commercial packages and bulk sales.

^{7/} Shipments for year.

Table 49

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF LARD AND SHORTENING

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Australia	9			Marine Address	-
France				3	1
Germany, West	9	1	4	3	9
Greece			15		23
India			1		nutr even
Netherlands			2		
St. Pierre-Miquelon			22		
Sweden	70	50	55	45	33
United Kingdom			1/		10
United States	29 576	27 814	35 451	31 880	31 241
TOTAL	29 665	27 865	35 559	31 931	31 317
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	21 311	19 675	16 967	18 972	22 128

 $[\]frac{1}{-}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 50

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF MARGARINE, SHORTENING AND LARD

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Bahamas		1			
Bahrain		Albir Albir	17		6
Bermuda	22	14	16	15	27
Emirates, UA			.48	64	41
Germany, West		1		2	1
Jamaica	30	22	35	4	
Japan	18				3
Jordan			18	16	
Kuwait			67	46	95
Lebanon				190	203
Leeward-Windward Is.	1/	3		19	45
Libya			7		
Netherlands-Antilles	1			32	40
Puerto Rico					72
Qatar			15	11	12
Saudi Arabia			405	64	665
St. Pierre-Miquelon	44	42	25	41	37
Trinidad-Tobago		1/		1	
United States	234	182	49	122	311
TOTAL	352	268	706	634	1 559
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	290	248	543	770	1 914

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 51

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE COOKING FATS

(Tonnes)

AND PACKAGED SALAD OILS

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Denmark	2				
France	17	12	-	1	1
Greece	18	15		12	18
Hong Kong			1/	1	name make
Israel	1 000		1/	dies nas	eeu
Sweden	18	14	5	1	4
United Kingdom	16	57	3	4	10
United States	386	594	135	404	127
TOTAL	1 461	692	144	423	163
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	471	389	109	342	213

^{1/} Less than one tonne.

Table 52

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF TALLOW, ANIMAL OILS, GREASES AND FATS (NES)

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	<u>1978</u>
Australia	3	11	5		12
Germany, West	37	44	47	41	51
Netherlands			1	7	14
New Zealand			10		
United Kingdom	40	5	17		11
United States	7 110	6 563	2 654	2 900	7 418
					
TOTAL	7 198	6 734	2 889	2 948	7 506
					
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	2 988	1 757	1 292	1 521	2 138

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 53

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF TALLOW, ANIMAL OILS AND FATS (NES)

- tonnes -

DESTINATION 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 Bangladesh 99 Barbados 90 27 21 Belgium-Luxembourg 598 996 2 022 798 2 203 Bermuda 1 Brazil 97 6 Chile 249 Colombia 52 32 22 28 Cuba 13 638 13 587 10 702 5 600 3 026 Dominican Republic 18 France 1 002 5 10 2 362 3 682 3 682 Germany, West 300 3 857 2 112 898 Ghana 596 749 Guatemala 32
Barbados 90 27 21
Barbados 90 27 21
Belgium-Luxembourg 598 996 2 022 798 2 203 Bermuda 1 Brazil 97 6 Chile 249 Colombia 52 32 22 28 Cuba 13 638 13 587 10 702 5 600 3 026 Dominican Republic 18 France 1 002 5 10 2 362 3 682 Germany, West 300 3 857 2 112 898 Ghana 596 749 Guatemala 32 21 517 17 Guyana 136 Hong Kong 2 Iran 300
Bermuda 1 6 Chile 249 6 Colombia 249 28 Cuba 13 638 13 587 10 702 5 600 3 026
Brazil 97 6 Chile 249 Colombia 52 32 22 28 Cuba 13 638 13 587 10 702 5600 3026 Dominican Republic 18 France 1 002 5 10 2 362 3 682 Germany, West 300 3 857 2 112 898 Ghana 596 749 Guatemala 32 21 517 17 Guyana 136 Hong Kong 2 Iran 1 300 Iran 300 Iran 548 1
Chile 249 Colombia 52 32 22 28 Cuba 13 638 13 587 10 702 5 600 3 026 Dominican Republic 18 France 1 002 5 10 2 362 3 682 Germany, West 300 3 857 2 112 898 Ghana 596 749 Guatemala 32 21 517 17 Guyana 136 Hong Kong 2 Iran 1 300 1 079 Ireland 300 Italy 548 1 413 Ivory Coast 496 1 178 Jamaica 238 299 474 338 <
Colombia 52 32 22 28 Cuba 13 638 13 587 10 702 5 600 3 026 Dominican Republic 18 <
Cuba 13 638 13 587 10 702 5 600 3 026 Dominican Republic 18 <t< td=""></t<>
Dominican Republic 18 -
France 1 002 5 10 2 362 3 682 Germany, West 300 3 857 2 112 898 Ghana 596 749 Guatemala 32 21 517 17 Guyana 136 Hong Kong 2 Iran 1 300 1 079 Ireland 300 Italy 548 1 413 Ivory Coast 496 1 178 Jamaica 238 299 474 338
Germany, West 300 3 857 2 112 898 Ghana 596 749 Guatemala 32 21 517 17 Guyana 136 2 Hong Kong 1 300 1 079 Ireland 300 Italy 548 1 413 Ivory Coast 496 1 178 Jamaica 238 299 474 338
Ghana 596 749 517 17 Guatemala 32 21 517 17 Guyana 136 Hong Kong 1 300 1 079 Iran 300 1 079 Ireland 548 1 413 Italy 548 1 413 Ivory Coast 496 1 178 Jamaica 238 299 474 338
Guatemala 32 21 517 17 Guyana 136 Hong Kong 2 Iran 1 300 1 079 Ireland 300 Italy 548 1 413 Ivory Coast 496 1 178 Jamaica 238 299 474 338
Guyana 136 Iran 1300 1 079 Ireland 300 Italy 548 1 413 Ivory Coast 496 1 178 Jamaica 238 299 474 338
Hong Kong 2 1 300 1 079 Ireland 300 Italy 548 1 413 Ivory Coast 496 1 178 Jamaica 238 299 474 338
Iran 1 300 1 079 Ireland 300 Italy 548 1 413 Ivory Coast 496 1 178 Jamaica 238 299 474 338
Ireland 300 Italy 548 1 413 Ivory Coast 496 1 178 Jamaica 238 299 474 338
Italy 548 1 413 Ivory Coast 496 1 178 Jamaica 238 299 474 338
Ivory Coast 496 1 178 Jamaica 238 299 474 338
Jamaica 238 299 474 338
15 276 10 400 19 059 25 111 22 710
Kenya 50 110 1 550
Korea, South 5 272 15 700 13 190 26 269 22 996
Leeward-Windward Is. 4 4 1
Malaysia 73 56 146 118
Mexico 16 25 20 44 11
Morocco 574 600
Netherlands 24 184 16 697 29 077 38 105 47 483
Netherlands-Antilles 3
Nigeria 924 1 319
Norway 16 71
Panama 4 5
People's Republic
of China 11 112 5 589 2 033 8 630 4 065
Portugal 52 157 145 211
Puerto Rico 17
Senegal 997 708

DESTINATION	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Singapore	36	158	18	51	18
Spain	1 550	9 656	7 390	9 343	6 997
St. Pierre-Miquelon	<u>1</u> /	-		3	
Switzerland	150	209	272	169	236
Taiwan			1 680	2 900	1 950
Trinidad-Tobago	326	294	503	486	504
United Kingdom	13 803	5 541	9 778	18 064	25 234
United States	10 885	11 044	9 651	4 456	4 889
U.S.S.R.		3 774			
Venezuela	193	69	66	1 132	208
Zaire		747	en- en-		200
Zambia	1 203				emake selpent
TOTAL	101 458	99 335	113 166	140 829	143 115
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	41 253	32 218	38 589	54 856	68 256

^{1/} Less than one tonne.

Table 54

PRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED DAIRY PRODUCTS

- Tonnes -

	<u>Milk</u>	Butter	Cheese 1/	Concentrated Milk-Products
1975	7 165 776	132 388	120 343	347 527
1976	7 172 330	116 996	124 599	315 198
1977	7 742 784	116 714	134 326	377 250
1978	7 614 800	105 989	139 700	383 660

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Dairy Review 23-001.

 $[\]frac{1}{-}$ Includes cheddar and specialty cheese

<sup>2/
-</sup> Includes whole milk products and milk
by-products

Table 55

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF SALAD DRESSINGS AND MAYONNAISE

(Tonnes)

PRODUCT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Salad Dressings 1/					
and Mayonnaise-2/	41 504	38 379	35 942	44 550	48 792
TOTAL	41 504	38 379	35 942	44 550	48 792
					

<sup>1/
-</sup> Salad dressings and french dressings shall
 contain not less than 35% vegetable oil.

^{2/} Mayonnaise, mayonnaise dressing and mayonnaise salad dressing shall contain not less than 65% vegetable oil.

CHAPTER 11

MARINE AND FISH OILS AND MEALS

Canadian Production and Trade of Marine Oils

Marine oil production on both coasts increased in 1978 over 1977 levels. Total production is estimated at 12 701 tonnes versus 6 635 in 1977.

Imports of marine oils increased by 59 per cent to 654 tonnes in 1978, valued at \$699 000. Exports of marine oils declined to 9 397 tonnes valued at \$4 633 000.

Canadian Production and Trade of Fish Meal

Production of fish meal increased on both coasts, to reach 69 717 tonnes, compared with 45 813 tonnes in 1977.

Exports of fish meal increased to 35 547 tonnes, up 25 per cent over 1977. The value of the 1978 export shipments was \$16 520 000.

Table 56

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF MARINE OILS BY TYPES AND AREAS (Tonnes)

ATLANTIC COAST	1974	1975	1976	1977	19781/
Body or Offal Oil:					
Groundfish	7 222	4 543	3 883	3 106	6 159
Herring	13 936	5 517	3 599	1 925	3 561
Other ² /	755	18	54	387	514
Liver Oil:					
Groundfish	226	279	52	454	215
Seal Oil:		1 486	661	486	252
ATLANTIC TOTAL	22 139	11 843	8 249	6 358	10 701
PACIFIC COAST					
Body or Offal Oil:					
Herring	585	<u>x</u> 3/	<u>x</u> 3/	<u>x</u> 3/	<u>x</u> 3/
Salmon	415	<u>x</u> 3/	<u>x</u> 3/	<u>x³/</u>	<u>x</u> 3/
Other	100	x <u>3/</u>	<u>x</u> 3/	<u>x</u> 3/	<u>x³/</u>
PACIFIC TOTAL	1 100	1 429	2 409	277	2 000
CANADA TOTAL	23 239	13 272	10 658	6 635	12 701

^{1/} Preliminary

SOURCE: Based on Environment Canada data.

^{2/} Primarily whale oil

^{3/} Confidential - to meet secrecy requirement of the Statistics Act.

Table 57

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FISH AND MARINE OILS (NES)

(Tonnes)

1974	<u>1975</u>	1976	<u>1977</u>	1978
1/	1	1/		
1/				2
1/		4		
89		9	9	10
		6		16
179	629	150	3	155
92				1
165	49	28	5	182
322	199	99	393	288
849	878	299	410	654
467	500	233	263	699
	1/ 1/ 1/ 89 179 92 165 322	1/ 1 1/ 1/ 1/ 89 179 629 92 165 49 322 199 849 878	1/ 1 1/ 1/ 1/ 4 89 9 6 179 629 150 92 165 49 28 322 199 99 849 878 299	1/ 1 1/ 1/ 1/ 4 89 9 9 6 179 629 150 3 92 165 49 28 5 322 199 99 393 393 849 878 299 410

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 58

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF MARINE OILS BY TYPES

(Tonnes)

TYPE	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cod Liver Oil, Sun Rotted	1 043	868	1 381	915	1 546
Herring Oil	5 488	2 277	5 315	4 124	3 679
Whale Oil			5	14	11
Fish and Marine Animal Oil NES	2 313	1 746	3 408	10 987	4 161
TOTAL	8 845	4 891	10 110	16 040	9 397
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	3 763	1 837	2 968	3 950	4 633

Table 59

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF FISH MEALS BY TYPES AND AREAS

(Tonnes)

ATLANTIC COAST	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 1/
Groundfish	26 700	25 708	33 342	33 606	47 811
Herring	16 484	14 327	13 047	6 789	7 513
Other	2 321	589	4 387	4 136	2 508
ATLANTIC TOTAL	45 505	40 624	50 776	44 531	57 832

PACIFIC COAST

Herring	4 711	x ² /	<u>2</u> /	x-2/	<u>x</u> ² /
Salmon	887	x-2/	2/ x-	2/ x-	x-2/
Other	554	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	x ² /
PACIFIC TOTAL	6 152	6 540	10 013	1 282	11 885
CANADA TOTAL	51 657	47 164	60 789	45 813	69 717

SOURCE: Based on Environment Canada data.

^{1/} Preliminary

^{2/} Confidential - to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Canada Act

Table 60

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FISH MEAL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cuba	prings from		163		der den
Denmark	10				
France		59			
Germany, West	1/		229		
Japan		2			
Puerto Rico		41	40		
Taiwan				13	
United Kingdom	2		7		2
United States	245	209	521	451	340
TOTAL	261	311	962	464	342
					
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	83	87	309	153	91

 $[\]frac{1}{-}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 61

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FISH MEAL AND CONDENSED SOLUBLES

(Tonnes)

TYPE	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Herring Meal and Pilchard Meal	16 281	14 733	14 972	11 181	11 484
Fish Meal NES	18 393	9 515	17 000	16 445	23 546
Fish Condensed Homogenized Solubles		43	941	307	517
TOTAL (Meal Only)	34 678	24 291	32 913	27 933	35 547
TOTAL VALUE (Meal Only) \$'000	12 160	6 071	9 422	11 367	16 520

CHAPTER 12

OTHER INEDIBLE FATS AND OILS

The products grouped in this classification are castor, tung and tall oils, tall pitch, tall oil fatty acids, chemically modified oils, fats and waxes, and mixtures and derivatives of oils, fats and waxes.

Imports of castor oil increased by 28 per cent in 1978, to a value of \$1 719 000. Tung oil imports decreased very slightly but the value increased by 21 per cent. Tall oil imports declined in volume but increased in value.

Imports of chemically modified oils, fats and waxes increased rather sharply in 1978 to 7 865 tonnes compared to 6 132 tonnes the previous year. The value of these imports rose 59 per cent to \$8 581 000 versus \$5 405 000 in 1977.

Imports of mixtures and derivatives of oils, fats and waxes were down slightly in volume but increased 25 per cent in value, to \$13 746 000.

Exports of chemically modified oils, fats and waxes increased to 4 191 tonnes, valued at \$1 249 000. Comparable figures for 1977 were 3 846 tonnes valued at \$2 803 000.

Table 62

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF CASTOR OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Brazil	1 529	1 697	968	257	843
Ecuador				29	250
United States	320	211	345	1 025	591
TOTAL	1 850	1 908	1 313	1 311	1 684
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	1 646	1 169	822	1 343	1 719

Table 63

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF CHINAWOOD OIL OR TUNG OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	<u>1977</u>	1978
Argentina	127	141	70	29	160
Brazi1			14		
Denmark			1/	600 MH	
Paraguay	42	56	381	223	85
People's Republic of China	183	70	20		
United States	70	423	247	433	380
Uruguay				14	
TOTAL	425	690	734	699	680
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	308	441	663	1 371	1 662

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 64

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF TALL OIL, TALL OIL PITCH

AND TALL OIL FATTY ACIDS

(Tonnes)

TALL OIL AND TALL OIL PITCH	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
United States	2 254	2 378	2 849	757	1 167
TALL OIL FATTYACIDS					
Germany, West		whose classes	15		
People's Republic of China		2			
United States	4 715	5 503	4 806	5 159	4 577
TOTAL	6 969	7 433	7 670	5 916	5 744
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	3 500	3 447	2 906	3 252	3 322

Table 65

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF CHEMICALLY MODIFIED OILS,

FATS AND WAXES

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Australia	1				91
Bahamas	<u>1</u> /				
Barbados		27	angen salam		
Bermuda					1
France	32	14			
Germany, West	24	1/	2		
Guyana		1/			
Israel		4			
Japan	240	20			
Leeward-Windward Is.	en en		ton 400	1/	
Netherlands-Antilles	1		one man		1
Poland			1/		
United Kingdom	36	18		150	
United States	1 759	3 212	3 008	3 100	4 004
U.S.S.R.			ema ema	508	
Venezuela	1	9	1	86	48
TOTAL	2 097	3 - 306	3 012	3 846	4 191
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	995	578	663	2 803	1 249
τοτιμ νιμου (ψ 000)					

^{1/} Less than one tonne.

Table 66

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF MIXTURES AND DERIVATIVES OF OILS, FATS AND WAXES

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Belgium-Luxembourg	1				
Brazi1		20			45
Denmark				2	
France	3	6	1	1/	1
Germany, West	103	98	116	116	43
India			1/		
Japan					1
Netherlands	1	main date	1/		28
Norway	-		118	237	256
Sweden			600 em		1
United Kingdom	66	153	316	604	3
United States	14 780	10 886	12 031	10 555	9 833
TOTAL	14 958	11 163	12 585	11 516	11 271
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	10 022	8 415	9 195	10 969	13 746

^{1/} Less than one tonne .

Table 67

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF CHEMICALLY MODIFIED OILS,

FATS AND WAXES

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Brazil	20	69		40	40
Denmark		1/		Acres 1609	
France	3				1
Germany, West	8	8	72	69	79
Greece		3		3	
Israel			1/		
Japan					anter tears
Netherlands	398	442	214	116	281
Netherlands-Antilles		23			1
Switzerland		1/	nav em		
United Kingdom	55	1 125	1 219	53	99
United States	5 198	4 176	4 606	5 848	7 363
TOTAL	5 677	5 850	6 112	6 132	7 865
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	5 401	6 925	6 084	5 405	8 581

 $[\]frac{1}{}$ Less than one tonne.

EXTRACTION RATE OF VARIOUS OILSEED CROPS

Oilseed Products	ExtractionRate	Yield Per Tonne
	(Per Cent)	(Kilograms)
Flaxseed, 0il	35.4	354
Linseed Meal	61.7	617
Soybeans, 0il	17.7	177
Mea1	80.0	800
Rapeseed, $0i1\frac{1}{2}$	40.0	400
Meal	57.5	575
Sunflowerseed, Oil-2/	40.0	400
Sunitowerseed, Ull-		380
Meal	38.0	300

Rapeseed oil yields seem to have reached a fairly stable level of about 40 per cent on an "as received" basis. The previous factor of 37.5 per cent has been changed accordingly.

The introduction of new sunflowerseed varieties has increased the oil yield on crushing to the 40 per cent level. The previous factor of 36 per cent has been changed accordingly. The meal yields continue to show fluctuations, and this factor has not been changed.









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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

FATS AND OILS IN CANADA ANNUAL REVIEW

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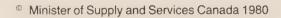
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CHAPTER I

SOYBEANS IN CANADA - PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Based on an Article by

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The soybean (botanically Glycine max (L.) Merrill) is an annual legume which has been cultivated in the Orient for at least 3,000 years. The most recent authoritative reference (Hymowitz, 1970) places its earliest domestication around the 11'th century B.C. in the eastern half of North China. The progenitor of the cultivated soybean (Glycine soja) is a vine-like plant with small black seeds that still grows in the wild state in China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Manchuria and adjacent areas of the Soviet Union. The cultivated soybean was introduced from North and Central China to Korea and Japan during the period from 200 A.D. to 300 B.C.

Introduction of Soybeans to Canada

The introduction of soybeans to Canada followed that in the United States, with the first beans grown at the Ontario Agriculture College, Guelph, in 1893 by C.A. Zavitz. Over the next 30 years Zavitz continued to evaluate soybean introductions for yield and maturity and to determine optimal dates of planting, row width and seeding rate. In 1924 he released the variety OAC 211, the first soybean variety registered in Canada. The crop became important in Ontario because of the demand for oil created by World War II, the same demand that resulted in the large expansion of U.S. production. Prior to 1942 10,000 to 20,000 acres were grown annually with about half of it for hay. The first crushing plant was built at Chatham in 1934, and remained viable for only a few years. During the late 1930's the only market for seed was either the linseed processing plant of Maple Leaf Mills or Toronto Elevators. In 1944, spurred by the demand for oil caused by the war, the large Victory Soy Mills plant was erected in Toronto. The company launched a very active campaign to promote the crop and the area in production increased to 254 000 acres by 1954.

Importance of the Soybean

Soybeans are the most important single source of fats and oils in the world, accounting for an estimated 40 per cent of edible vegetable oil production in 1979, and 22 per cent of all fat and oil production if palm oils, industrial oils, animal fats and marine oils are also included. In the protein meal market soybeans are even more dominant, contributing 61 per cent of world production in the crop year 1977/78. The major producing countries with estimated 1978/79 production (tonnes) figures are:

United States	50	149	000
Brazil	11	000	000
China	10	500	000
Argentina	3	500	000
Soviet Union		650	000
Indonesia		500	000
Canada		475	000
Europe		460	000
Other Countries	2	307	000
Total	79	541	000

(Source: Soybean Digest Bluebook, 1979)

The United States dominates world trade in soybeans and soybean products. In the last three years Brazil, and to a lesser degree Argentina, have become significant factors in the market. Almost all of the Chinese production is utilized domestically. Canada produces slightly more than one-half of one per cent of the total world production.

Utilization

The seed of the soybean must be split into its two most valuable components, oil and protein, if its full value is to be obtained commercially. The seed on a moisture-free basis contains about 20 per cent oil, 40 per cent protein, 30 per cent carbohydrate, 5 per cent fibre and 5 per cent ash. The oil is extracted using the solvent hexane. The residual after oil extraction (meal) contains 44 per cent protein. If the seed coats are removed mechanically before solvent extraction the meal will contain 49 per cent protein. The meal is steam "toasted" as it leaves the solvent extractor to vaporize the hexane and to destroy anti-nutritional factors. Raw soybeans contain a number of anti-nutritional factors that inhibit the growth of monogastric animals. The principal such compound is soybean trypsin inhibitor. It is readily inactivated by moist heat.

The soybean oil after refining is used to produce salad oil and salad dressings. After partial hydrogenation, bleaching and deodorization more stable salad oils are produced as well as special shortenings and margarine oils. Soybean oil is often blended with other oils to produce products with special properties. Once refined the principal vegetable oils are largely interchangeable and price and availability will dictate which is used. Food uses account for 93 per cent of U.S. soybean oil utilization, industrial uses only 7 per cent. Soybean oil is used in paints, varnish, resins, plastics and other drying oil products as well as for soap manufacturing. Petroleumbased products have captured many markets where soybean oil could be used.

A by-product of soybean oil is lecithin, the oil-phosphatide mixture obtained after degumming. Soybean lecithin is used as a food emulsifier, wetting agent and antioxidant. It is added in small amounts in chocolate, cocoa, candies, margarine, cake mixes, ice cream and instant and baby foods. Lecithin is widely used in the pharmaceutical industry as an emulsifying agent.

Soybean meal is used almost entirely as a protein feedstuff for livestock. About 3 per cent of the meal is used directly in human foods. Soybean protein is relatively high in the essential amino acids lysine, leucine and isoleucine which are low in cereal proteins. Therefore soybean protein can be used very effectively to supplement cereal proteins. Soybean protein is somewhat low in the sulfur-containing amino acids cystine and methionine. Fortunately cereal proteins are relatively high in these amino acids.

The 49 per cent protein meal was developed for poultry rations. It is used in rations for young pigs. The 44 per cent meal is used mainly for older pigs and for cattle. In cattle feeding urea is increasingly used in place of much of the soybean meal. Other protein sources - meat meal, fish meal, rapeseed meal - may be in part substituted for soybean meal. As with vegetable oils, price and availability often dictate which source is used.

Food Uses of Soybeans

The crop was, and to a considerable degree still is, grown in the Orient to be utilized directly in various food products. The seeds of the soybean are used to prepare a wide range of foods that supply a major part of the protein in the diet of the people of these countries. Some of these oriental foods are becoming available in Canada and it is of interest to describe them in some detail.

Soy Milk - the soaked beans are ground with ten parts water, boiled to reduce the beany, bitter flavour and the solid residue separated from the liquid (milk).

 $\underline{\text{Tofu}}$ - the protein in soymilk is precipitated to form a cheese-like curd.

<u>Sufu</u> - sterilized tofu is inoculated with a fungus and incubated for three to seven days.

Miso - cooked soybeans are mixed with cooked rice, wheat or barley containing the fungus Aspergillus oryzae and fermented for about two months.

Soy sauce - cooked soybeans are combined with ground wheat, inoculated with Aspergillus oryzae, yeast and lactic acid bacteria and fermented for about five days. Salt is added and the mixture fermented in large vats for three to 12 months. The mash is strained to give soy sauce.

Tempeh - an Indonesian food prepared from cooked soybeans or soybean grits incubated with a mold Rhizopus oligosporus.

<u>Hamanatto</u> - whole cooked beans are mixed with wheat flour and inoculated with <u>Aspergillus oryzae</u>. The fermented beans are packed with salt, spice, wine and water and aged for several months.

 $\underline{\text{Natto}}$ - whole cooked soybeans are inoculated with the bacteria $\underline{\text{Bacillus}}$ $\underline{\text{natto}}$ and incubated at 40°C for 12 to 20 hours. The product is sold in the incubation package and must be used almost immediately.

These processes change the somewhat unpalatable, bland tasting soybean into a rich diversity of foods. The various fermentations with microorganisms increase the availability and digestability of the nutrients in the soybean seed.

In Canada, a small amount of soybeans or soybean meal is used directly for human consumption. Soybeans can be the sole source of proteins for humans if supplemented with synthetic methionine. Small amounts of cereal or meat protein will also supply the necessary methionine. However, soy protein is seldom used alone.

Four main products are produced. Full fat flour (40 per cent protein) is made from beans with only the hulls removed. Defatted flour (50 per cent protein) is made from meal after the oil has been extracted. Soy protein concentrates (70 per cent protein) are made from meal from which the carbohydrates have been removed by extraction with aqueous alchols or dilute acids. Soy protein isolate (more than 90 per cent protein) is made by extraction of the protein with dilute alkali followed by precipitation of the protein in dilute acid.

Some protein is lost in this process and soy protein isolates cost at least five times as much per pound as soy flour.

Very little soy protein is used "as is". Most is added to other foodstuffs to improve their functional properties, i.e. to improve fat or water absorption. Soy flour is added to baked goods (bread, cakes, cookies, pancake mixes) at rates of 4-5 per cent. Processed, prepared and canned meat products take the second largest amount of soy protein.

Textured soybean protein is often mentioned as a replacement for meat. It is made either by extrusion starting with soy flour, or by forming fibres of coagulated protein starting with soy protein isolate. These products have a fibrous texture and "chewiness" and with appropriate flavours they can be made into simulated meat.

Soybeans in Ontario

Soybeans are Ontario's fourth most important cash crop in terms of dollar value, coming after tobacco, vegetables and grain corn. Production is concentrated in southwestern Ontario. The major producing counties, and their acreage in 1978 were:

Essex		192	000
Kent		205	000
Lambto	n	170	000
Elgin		63	000
Middle	sex	40	000
Other		7	000
Total	(Ontario)	705	000

The Ontario crop since 1949 has been marketed under terms negotiated on behalf of the producers by the Ontario Soya-Bean Growers' Marketing Board. The Board determines each year with soybean processors and dealers the terms and conditions of sale. These include such matters as moisture discounts, handling and cleaning charges. The price of Ontario beans is determined by and is similar to the Chicago price, with allowance for the cost of transportation and relative currency values.

The Ontario grown soybeans are processed at three plants: Victory Soya Mills (owned by Proctor and Gamble) in Toronto, Canadian Vegetable Oil Processing Limited (owned by Canada Packers) in Hamilton and the recently completed Maple Leaf Monarch plant (affiliated with Unilever Corporation) in Windsor. The CSP Foods Plant in Altona, Manitoba, has in some years crushed limited amounts of soybeans imported from the U.S. Total crushing capacity in Ontario is about 35 million bushels per year.

Soybean acreage in Ontario has increased from 390 000 acres in 1975 to 705 000 acres in 1978. However, this expansion has been almost entirely in the five southwestern counties where soybeans were already grown. With the availability in 1979 of limited seed supplies of the early varieties Maple Arrow, McCall and Evans a significant amount of soybeans was produced in southern and western Ontario, and to some degree in central and eastern Ontario. This trend is expected to continue in 1980. These varieties require 2,550 to 2,700 Corn Heat Units to mature and in a number of cases have produced exceptional yields in the "fringe" areas. They are certainly superior to earlier short season varieties. Coupled with new types of granular inoculant for fields that have not grown beans before, narrower rows and improved harvesting equipment, they are expected to lead to a steady increase in production outside of the five southwestern counties. However, there is the potential for an additional 200,000 acres in southwestern Ontario according to a recent Marketing Board study (Potential Soybean Acreage in Ontario) if soybeans offer a higher return than grain corn or winter wheat.

Development of Short Season Varieties

The justification for the effort to develop a large acreage of soybeans outside of southwestern Ontario has been the magnitude of imports of soybeans, meal and oil. This has been and continues to be sizeable. The situation is outlined below for the 1977/78 crop year.

Whole Soybeans	Quantity	(tonnes)
Production Imports Exports Domestic Crushing	262 64	361 835 173 400
Soybean 0il		
Imports Exports Domestic Production	1	100 400 600
Soybean Meal		
Imports Exports Domestic Production		300 600 400

(Source: Fats and Oils in Canada, Annual Review, 1978)

Looked at in terms of dollars (for the calendar year 1978) the import/export figures are heavily in favour of imports.

Raw Soybeans 0i1	\$ 	245 070		\$		375 742	
Meal	103	093	000		12	436	000
Total	\$ 213	408	000	\$	37	553	000

(Source: Fats and Oils in Canada, Annual Review, 1978)

This is not a new situation. For many years Canada has imported large quantities of soybeans and soybean meal. An encouraging development in 1978 and 1979 has been a significant rise in exports of whole soybeans to the Orient for use in soybean foods such as tofu. Exports to Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore amounted to 62 258 tonnes in 1978 and are expected to be higher in 1979.

Give the incentive to reduce imports by producing more soybeans in Canada, why has the crop not become established outside of southwestern Ontario? To establish a crop in a new area one must first of all have a considerable economic incentive, either in the form of high returns from the new crop or, as has often been the case in Canada, the inability to market the total production of an established crop. There must also be in place, or follow soon after, an efficient system to collect the crop and move it to where it is processed or exported. And, since no crop remains unusually profitable for very long, it is essential that well adapted, high yielding varieties and efficient agronomic techniques be developed to bring about the maximum yield of the crop.

Today in Ontario in the 2,500 to 2,800 Corn Heat Unit area that borders the traditional five county region, interest in soybeans is high, elevators are collecting the crop and crushing plants are within fairly close proximity. In this area soybeans should become an established crop. Eastern Ontario and southwestern Quebec have the potential to produce yields comparably to those in the expansion areas bordering the established production region. Unfortunately, there are no crushing plants closer than Toronto. Country elevators are accepting soybeans for shipment to Toronto but unless returns for soybeans remain very high the interest in the crop will decline as it did in the past.

Soybeans in Quebec and the Maritimes

The remainder of Eastern Canada imports, either from Ontario or from the U.S., considerable quantities of soybean meal and smaller quantities of soybean oil. Soybeans could be grown and fed whole to replace part of the soybean meal. For ruminants no special processing is required. Several hundred acres of soybeans are grown each year in Quebec south of Montreal and fed to dairy cattle. Uncooked soybeans cannot be mixed with the urea often used in ruminant rations as a source of protein-nitrogen. Poultry and hogs require the whole beans to be heat-treated to destroy the trypsin inhibitor they contain. If this is done the soybeans can substitute completely for the equivalent protein in soybean meal. The oil in the whole beans results in soft fat on the finished hogs and in the final few weeks of fattening whole beans should be replaced by soybean meal. Propanefired roasters and tractor-driven extruders are available to destroy the trypsin inhibitor in whole beans. The latter have been used successfully on a small scale in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Soybeans as an on-the-farm protein source are attractive where protein meal prices are high, or when the price of oil drops to a level at which it is not economically profitable to extract it from the soybeans. Many hog and poultry producers have close associations with feed supply firms and choose to buy protein meal rather than produce their own. Others do not wish to take time and expertise away from their livestock operations and devote it to growing soybeans. The marketing system is not in place to facilitate the transfer of whole beans from cash crop growers to livestock producers.

Experimental lines of soybeans are available with protein and oil contents of 45 and 16 per cent instead of the usual 40 and 20 per cent. However, yields are not equal to high-oil beans. If yields of such lines are improved whole soybeans might become a viable feedstuff in areas distant from crushing plants.

Soybeans in the Prairies

The situation in southern Manitoba and Alberta differs appreciably from that in Eastern Canada. In the Prairies there are farmers prepared to grow specialty crops and transport them long distances to markets. The example of mustard and lentils comes to mind, and rapeseed is often trucked some distance to a crushing plant.

The infrastructure to handle the crop is in place. A number of crushing plants are located in the area, although only that at Altona has processed soybeans in the past. There is also a market for soybean meal: \$36,040,000 in the three Prairie Provinces in 1978. This market has remained remarkably constant since 1974, even though there has been a large increase in rapeseed production and major improvements in the quality of rapeseed meal.

The problem on the Prairies is one of crop adaptation. In the past soybean yields have been variable and generally low. A number of changes have taken place recently that may result in higher and more stable yields. Improve varieties are available. Maple Presto, developed at the Ottawa Research Station of Agriculture Canada, is earlier and of a better plant type than previous very early maturing varieties. It will mature in 95-105 days from planting. The variety McCall from Minnesota, although later than Maple Presto, can be grown in the warmer parts of southern Manitoba. It consistently produces very high yields in its area of adaptation. Both varieties are insensitive to the long hours of daylight in June and July that delay the maturity of most soybeans in northern latitudes. Maple Presto is also relatively insensitive to low night temperatures that delay and reduce pod development. Lastly, both varieties respond well to production in grain drill row widths of seven to 14 inches.

Row width appears to be an important key to satisfactory soybean yields in the Prairies. Improved chemical herbicides obviate the necessity of growing soybeans in wide (30 inch) rows and cultivating to control weeds. Narrow rows produce higher yields and taller plants with the lowest pods higher off the ground. In addition narrow rows "crowd out" late germinating weeds and provide a "shelter-belt" effect within the crop.

Lastly, improved grain drill-type planters developed for narrow row production in the U.S. are becoming available. These should improve stand establishment, often a problem in Manitoba. The new flexible, floating combine cutter heads for soybeans allow pods very close to the ground to be harvested. These will be necessary if growers are to harvest the full potential yield of the crop. For fields where soybeans have not been grown before recently developed granular forms of bacterial inoculant are a reliable means of establishing nodules on the plants and so permitting the crop to produce a significant proportion of its own nitrogen and seeds with high protein levels.

There is diversity in the soybean germplasm to overcome some of the problems still remaining. There are more drought-tolerant strains, and lines that carry the lowest pods higher off the soil. Research in Wisconsin and France suggests that other lines are able to germinate at lower soil temperatures. It will be several years before these can be fully evaluated and incorporated into early varieties. In the future it is possible that the new varieties and those that may be released in the next two years, together with new agronomic practices and equipment, and coming at a time of high nitrogen prices and large supplies of wheat, may form the basis for a sizeable area of soybean production on the Prairies.

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CHAPTER 2

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN OILS, FATS AND MEALS

World Oils and Fats: Calculated Production

World production of oils and fats in 1980 is forecast to increase by approximately 10 per cent to 59.2 million tonnes, compared to 54.9 million tonnes in 1979.

All categories of oils and fats show projected increases in 1980, but the main portion of the increase is accounted for by the edible vegetable oil sector which is shown rising from 30.0 million tonnes in 1979 to 33.2 million tonnes in 1980.

Major Oils and Fats: World Production, Disappearance and Stocks

According to Oil World, opening stocks of oils and fats, along with production, total supplies, disappearance and ending stocks, all show increases for the 1979/80 period. The order of magnitude of these increases is about four per cent.

World Production of Oilmeals

Oil World is estimating the world production of oilmeals increased by about five per cent in 1978/79 compared to the preceding year. The major portion of the increase is attributable to soybean meal, the production of which went from 50 959 000 tonnes in 1977/78 to 54 678 000 tonnes in 1978/79.

Table 1

WORLD OILS AND FATS: CALCULATED PRODUCTION 1/

(Thousands of Tonnes)

EDIBLE VEGETABLE OILS	1976	1977	Estimated 1978	Forecast 1979	Forecast 1980
Cottonseed Peanut Soybean Sunflowerseed Rapeseed Sesame Safflowerseed Olive Corn	2 767 3 593 10 168 3 669 2 964 630 329 1 806 408	2 913 3 172 9 142 3 741 2 516 601 211 1 333 410	3 221 3 169 11 288 4 670 2 733 647 250 1 636 436	3 033 3 541 12 177 4 558 3 764 616 329 1 558 445	3 281 3 529 14 411 5 362 3 617 650 330 1 609 455
TOTAL	26 334	24 039	28 050	30 021	33 244
PALM OILS					
Coconut Palm Kernel Palm Babassu	3 422 503 3 050 125	3 069 548 3 333 90	3 149 576 3 547 95	3 003 617 3 913 100	3 293 662 4 300 100
TOTAL	7 100	7 040	7 367	7 633	8 355
INDUSTRIAL OILS					
Linseed Castor Oiticica Tung Olive Residue	745 301 15 111 186	685 335 14 100 153	937 422 14 98 137	822 422 14 105 146	964 425 14 100 153
TOTAL	1 358	1 287	1 608	1 509	1 656

	1976	1977	Estimated 1978	Forecast 1979	Forecast 1980
ANIMAL FATS					
Butter (Fat Content) Lard Tallow, Grease	4 800 3 380 5 471	4 944 3 556 5 815	4 984 3 669 5 949	5 095 3 699 5 888	5 200 3 800 5 865
TOTAL	13 651	14 315	14 602	14 682	14 865
MARINE OILS					
Whale Sperm Whale Fish	15 82 983	15 66 980	15 57 1 021	15 55 1 011	15 55 1 015
TOTAL	1 080	1 061	1 093	1 081	1 085
GRAND TOTAL	49 523	47 742	52 720	54 926	59 205

SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture FOP 22-79.

^{1/}Years indicated are those in which most of given
 oil was produced. Includes oil equivalent of
 seed production.

Table 2

MAJOR OILS & FATS: WORLD PRODUCTION, DISAPPEARANCE AND STOCKS 1/

(Thousand Tonnes)

Primar	ily	for	Food:
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Filliarity for Foot	<u>.</u>				
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 = 2/	1979/80 -
Soybean Oil					
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{7}$ Production Disappearance $\frac{4}{3}$ Ending Stocks	833 10 245 9 888 1 190	1 190 10 014 10 209 995	995 11 600 11 375 1 220	1 220 12 527 12 427 1 320	1 320 12 800 12 500 1 620
Cottonseed Oil					
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{7}$ Production Disappearance $\frac{4}{3}$ Ending Stocks $\frac{3}{7}$	240 2 557 2 587 210	210 2 763 2 776 197	197 3 043 3 031 209	209 2 933 2 937 205	205 3 100 3 060 245
Groundnut 0il					
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{2}$ Production Disappearance $\frac{4}{3}$ Ending Stocks $\frac{3}{2}$	305 3 208 3 073 440	440 2 759 2 794 405	405 2 589 2 654 340	304 2 827 2 772 395	395 2 875 2 850 420
Sunflowerseed 0il					
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{2}$ / Production Disappearance $\frac{4}{3}$ / Ending Stocks $\frac{3}{4}$ /	780 3 410 3 750 440	440 3 401 3 601 240	240 4 314 4 224 330	330 4 368 4 393 305	305 4 880 4 660 525
Rapeseed Oil					
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{4}$ Production Disappearance $\frac{4}{3}$ / Ending Stocks $\frac{3}{4}$	225 2 642 2 627 240	240 2 876 2 846 270	270 2 771 2 751 290	290 3 462 3 427 325	325 3 730 3 620 435
Sesame Oil					
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{}$ / Production Disappearance $\frac{4}{3}$ / Ending Stocks $\frac{3}{}$ /	44 611 610 45	45 612 612 45	45 659 660 44	44 689 685 48	48 690 690 48

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 2/	1979/80 2/
Olive Oil					
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{4}$ Production $\frac{4}{5}$ Ending Stocks $\frac{3}{4}$	421 1 775 1 486 710	710 1 460 1 464 706	706 1 545 1 541 710	710 1 660 1 620 750	750 1 570 1 620 700
Coconut Oil					
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{-}$ Production Disappearance $\frac{4}{3}$ Ending Stocks $\frac{3}{-}$	323 3 094 3 062 355	355 2 742 2 767 330	330 2 859 2 854 335	335 2 584 2 599 320	320 2 870 2 790 400
Palm Kernel Oil					
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{4}$ Production Disappearance $\frac{4}{3}$ Ending Stocks $\frac{3}{4}$	70 503 500 73	73 558 554 77	77 501 513 65	65 583 575 73	73 630 620 83
Palm Oil					
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{2}$ Production Disappearance $\frac{4}{3}$ Ending Stocks $\frac{3}{2}$	333 2 650 2 630 353	353 2 922 2 749 526	526 2 948 2 914 560	560 3 545 3 375 730	730 3 800 3 630 900
Butter, Fat Conten	<u>t</u>				
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{-}$ Production Disappearance $\frac{4}{3}$ Ending Stocks $\frac{3}{-}$	867 5 363 5 271 959	959 5 565 5 473 1 051	1 051 5 614 5 530 1 135	1 135 5 623 5 577 1 181	1 181 5 700 5 650 1 231
Lard					
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{4}$ Production $\frac{4}{5}$ Ending Stocks $\frac{3}{4}$	260 3 905 3 915 250	250 4 127 4 102 275	275 4 200 4 208 267	267 4 411 4 401 277	277 4 520 4 457 340
Fish Oil					
Opening Stocks $\frac{3}{-}$ Production Disappearance $\frac{4}{3}$ Ending Stocks	370 996 1 046 320	320 978 972 326	326 1 085 1 027 384	384 1 169 1 134 419	419 1 100 1 129 390

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79-2/	1979/802/
Food Oils & Fats, Total					
Opening Stocks-/ Production Total Supplies/ Disappearance3/ Ending Stocks-/	5 071 40 959 46 030 40 445 5 585	5 585 40 777 46 362 40 919 5 443	5 443 43 728 49 171 43 282 5 889	5 889 46 381 52 270 45 923 6 349	6 349 48 265 54 614 47 277 7 337
Primarily for Non-	-Food:				
Opening Stocks- Production Disappearance 3/ Ending Stocks-	641	680	182 760 777 165	759	770
Castor 0il					
Opening Stocks-/ Production 4/ Disappearance3/ Ending Stocks-	150 315 345 120	120 298 334 84		84 367 365 86	360
Tallow & Greases					
Opening Stocks- $\frac{3}{2}$ Production $\frac{4}{3}$ Disappearance $\frac{3}{4}$ Ending Stocks- $\frac{4}{3}$	436 5 664 5 643 437	437 5 944 5 899 482	482 6 049 6 011 520	520 6 050 6 056 514	514 6 100 6 070 544
Tung Oil					
Opening Stocks-/ Production 4/ Disappearance3/ Ending Stocks-	30 108 118 20	20 106 109 17	17 99 97 19	19 101 99 21	21 100 98 23
GRAND TOTAL					
Opening Stocks- Production Total Supplies Disappearance Ending Stocks-	5 804 47 667 53 471 47 160 6 311	6 311 47 838 54 149 47 941 6 208	6 208 50 963 57 171 50 494 6 677	6 677 53 658 60 335 53 222 7 115	7 115 55 595 62 710 54 545 8 165

FOOTNOTES TO

MAJOR OILS & FATS: WORLD PRODUCTION, DISAPPEARANCE, AND STOCKS $\frac{1}{2}$

- 1/ October September
- 2/ Preliminary
- 3/ Estimated
- 4/ Estimated of the balance

SOURCE: Oil World, Hamburg, November 16, 1979

Table 3

WORLD PRODUCTION OF OILMEALS $\frac{1}{}$ (Thousand Tonnes)

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78 ² /	1978/793/
Soybean Meal	36 917	44 683	43 545	50 959	54 678
Cottonseed Meal	9 788	8 416	9 079	10 109	9 887
Groundnut Meal	3 605	4 429	3 835	3 665	4 002
Sunflower Meal	4 408	3 936	4 017	5 099	5 343
Rapeseed Meal	3 894	4 149	4 459	4 322	5 394
Sesame Meal	766	722	724	783	821
Copra Meal	1 460	1 805	1 600	1 659	1 506
Palm Kernel Meal	554	591	632	581	681
Linseed Meal	1 166	1 244	1 373	1 463	1 472
Fishmeal & Solubles	4 586	4 531	4 234	4 338	4 647
GRAND TOTAL	67 144	74 506	73 497	82 977	88 431

SOURCE: "Oil World", Hamburg, November 16, 1979.

^{1/} October-September crop year.

^{2/} Preliminary

^{3/} Estimated

CHAPTER 3

CANADIAN OILSEED PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND TRADE IN FATS AND OILS

Canadian Oilseeds: Area, Yield, Production

Rapeseed production increased slightly in 1979 due to a larger seeded area. The yield declined slightly and the total production was only slightly more than in 1978.

Flaxseed production increased sharply to 835 700 tonnes due to a larger seeded area. The average yield declined by about 10 per cent compared to 1978.

Soybean production increased due to a slightly larger seeded area coupled with an excellent average yield.

Sunflowerseed production nearly doubled in 1979 due to an increase in seeded area.

Mustardseed production declined in 1979 in line with a decreased production area and a lower average yield.

Canadian Oilseed Processing

There were increases in the volume of oilseeds processed in Canada in the crop year 1978/79 compared to the previous crop year. Rapeseed showed a large increase to 725 100 tonnes. Soybeans showed a smaller increase to 742 600 tonnes. Data for flaxseed and sunflowerseed is not available.

Canadian Imports of Fats and Oils

Imports of edible vegetable oils declined in 1979, reflecting the increased availability of domestically - produced rapeseed and soybean oils. Total fats and oils imports declined to 129 607 tonnes in 1979, compared to 149 469 tonnes in 1978.

Canadian Exports of Fats and Oils

Exports of edible vegetable oils increased in 1979, mainly because of larger rapeseed oil exports. Total exports of 307 961 tonnes included 149 267 tonnes of inedible tallow.

CANADIAN OILSEEDS: AREA, YIELD, PRODUCTION

1979	902	1 035	2 373	860	1 347			295 838	491 933	120 906	I	88 360
1978 Kilograms	1 040	1 201	1 802	1 036	1 290	nt		190 629	1 403 524 1	85 524	1	45 541
1977 Per Hectare,	1 091	1 359	2 546	1 058	1 167	Oil Equivalent	(Tonnes)	230 206	826 729]	93 078	ı	32 387
1976 (Yield P	857	1 165	1 628	983	1 166	01		105 209	350 661	45 072	1	009 6
1975	788	1 002	2 318	146	1 172			157 361	722 217	66 025	ì	11 975
1979	927	3 439	283	62	164			835 700	3 560 700	671 700	53 300	220 900
1978 Hectares)	518	2 806	263	98	87			538 500	3 349 700	475 134	103 420	113 853
76 1977 (Thousands of	969	1 453	202	74	89	Production	(Tonnes)	650 300	900 1973 100	517 100	79 380	80 967
1976 (Tho	324	720	153	22	20	Produ	(Tor	276 900	836 900	250 400	35 200	24 000
1975	267	1 628	158	99	d 25			444 613	1 723 668	366 808	50 122	d 29 937
	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Soybeans	Mustardseed	Sunflowerseed			Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Soybeans	Mustardseed	Sunflowerseed 29 937

35.4%	41.9%	18.0%	Not Applicable	40.0%
Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Soybeans	Mustardseed	Sunflowerseed
Oil Conversion Factors:				

CANADIAN OILSEED PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

		AREA			YIELD		P R	ODUCT	I O N
	(Tho	(Thousand Hectares)	ares)	(Kilograms	per	Hectare)		(tonnes)	
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
FLAXSEED									
Manitoba	304	304	206	1 086	1 044	929	330 217	317 517	006 697
Saskatchewan	243	182	324	1 118	1 117	800	271 794	203 211	259 100
Alberta	67	32	6	485	1 191	1 100	48 263	38 102	106 700
RAPESEED									
Manitoba	202	425	567	1 437	1 361	1 160	290 302	578 336	657 700
Saskatchewan	587	1 133	1 335	1 430	1 281	096	839 155	1 451 510	1 281 400
Alberta	627	1 170	1 416	1 284	1 182	1 049	805 135	1 383 471	1 485 500
British Columbia	36	73	121	1 071	839	1 125	38 556	61 236	136 100
SOYBEANS									
Ontario	202	263	283	2 610	1 807	2 373	527 366	475 138	671 700
SUNFLOWERSEED									
Manitoba	29	82	154	1 185	1 328	1 355	79 379	108 863	
Saskatchewan	ı	-	10	1	1	1 220	1		12 200
MUSTARDSEED									
Manitoba	16	25	10	1 021	1 161	950	16 330	29 030	6 200
Saskatchewan	07	53	38	1 191	950	795	47 628	50 349	30 200
Alberta	17	20	14	206	1 202	971	15 422	24 041	13 600

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 22-002.

Table 6

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FATS AND OILS (Tonnes)

PRIMARILY EDIBLE					
Vegetable Oils	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Soybean 0il	20 881	31 205	28 138	28 069	22 234
Cottonseed 0il	11 289	5 200	5 497	4 723	4 285
Corn Oil	10 172	16 418	15 482	19 707	16 627
Peanut Oil	6 848	6 734	6 845	6 460	5 461
Coconut Oil	25 816	29 647	24 218	22 313	25 712
Palm Oil	41 283	55 001	31 179	23 205	18 366
Palm Kernel Oil	5 093	10 351	7 192	7 252	8 807
Olive Oil	1 987	5 096	4 840	2 814	2 676
Cocoa Butter	4 362	5 008	4 835	3 562	3 495
Sunflowerseed 0il	170	271	59	171	460
Vegetable Oils & Fats N	IES 2 965	3 156	2 270	3 235	2 032
Vegetable Cooking Fats					
& Packaged Salad Oils	693	144	423	163	23
TOTAL	131 559	168 231	130 978	121 674	110 178
Animal Fats					
Lard ,,	12 118	19 246	17 841	13 106	10 751
Butter -	4 565	12	13	4 165	6
butter -	4 303	1.4			
TOTAL	16 683	19 258	17 854	17 271	10 756
Marine Oils					
Fish & Marine Oil	879	299	410	654	308
TOTAL	879	299	410	654	308
TOTAL EDIBLE OILS					
AND FATS	149 121	187 788	149 242	139 599	121 242

PRIMARILY INEDIBLE	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Castor Oil Tung Oil Inedible Tallow 2/ Animal Oil & Fats Animal Grease 3/	1 909 692 1 668 487 4 154	1 313 734 832 652 1 700	1 311 699 590 568 1 790	1 684 680 398 4 810 2 298	1 721 640 1 483 1 186 3 335
TOTAL INEDIBLE OILS & FATS	8 910	5 231	4 958	9 870	8 365
TOTAL EDIBLE & INEDIBLE FATS & OILS IMPORTS	158 031	194 332	154 200	149 469	129 607

^{1/} Butter imports have been converted to oil equivalent, using the factor of 81 per cent.

This class includes both edible and inedible tallow. The proportions are not known.

This category includes Animal Grease, NES and Wool Grease and Lanolin.

Table 7

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FATS AND OILS (Tonnes)

PRIMARILY EDIBLE					
Vegetable Oils	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Soybean Oil Rapeseed Oil Margarine & Shortening Vegetable Oil & Fats	2 074 19 811 268 944	42 501 706 6 974	23 102 700 634 1 413	1 406 82 348 1 559 3 512	9 626 119 476 955 7 220
TOTAL	23 097	50 181	104 770	88 825	137 277
Animal Fats					
Butter (0il Equiv.) $\frac{1}{2}$	23	2 861	273	189	16
TOTAL	23	2 861	273	189	16
Marine Oils					
Herring Oil Whale Oil	2 277	5 315 5	4 124 14	3 679 11	6 274
TOTAL	2 277	5 320	4 138	3 690	6 274
PRIMARILY INEDIBLE					
Linseed Oil Inedible Tallow- Marine Oils- Animal Fats & Oils	3 562 97 871 2 615 1 463	5 108 109 884 4 789 3 282	5 717 140 829 11 902 6 931	8 099 138 053 5 707 5 062	4 650 149 267 5 166 5 311
TOTAL INEDIBLE FATS AND OILS	105 511	123 063	165 379	156 921	164 394
TOTAL EDIBLE AND INEDIBLE FATS AND OILS	130 900	181 425	274 560	249 625	307 961

FOOTNOTES TO

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FATS AND OILS

- Butter exports have been converted to oil equivalent, using the factor of 81%.
- This class includes both edible and inedible tallow. The proportions are not known.
- Marine oil exports listed under "Inedible Oils" include sun-rotted cod liver oil, a non-specified group of fish and marine oil, and fish liver and visceral oils. While most of these oils can be assumed to be of an inedible grade, a small quantity of edible soy may have been included.

Table 8

CANADIAN CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OILSEEDS AND

PRODUCTION OF OIL AND MEAL BY CROP YEAR (Tonnes)

CRUSHINGS	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Flaxseed	<u>1</u> /	<u>x</u> 1/	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /
Rapeseed	275 973	347 161	549 714	630 300	725 100
Soybeans	635 110	722 988	684 995	728 400	742 600
Sunflowerseed	7 134	20 029	x-1/	1/ x-	1/ x-
TOTAL	918 217	1 090 178	1 234 709	1 358 700	1 467 700
OIL PRODUCTION					
Flaxseed	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /
Rapeseed	108 483	141 698	225 805	259 000	296 300
Soybeans	108 344	122 694	115 616	125 600	129 000
Sunflowerseed	2 671	8 328	x-1/	x ¹ /	1/ x-
TOTAL	219 498	272 720	341 421	384 600	425 300
MEAL PRODUCTION					
Flaxseed	x1/	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /
Rapeseed	157 763	197 376	314 903	357 500	416 700
Soybeans	499 183	569 467	540 689	575 400	576 700
Sunflowerseed	2 553	7 266	x ¹ /	x ¹ /	x ¹ /
TOTAL	659 499	774 109	855 592	932 900	993 400

<sup>1/
-</sup> Confidential - to meet secrecy requirements
 of the Statistics Act

CHAPTER 4

THE CANADIAN RAPESEED SITUATION

Canadian Rapeseed Production

In response to market demand and favourable prices, rapeseed production in the crop year 1978/79 reached a record level of 3 497 100 tonnes, almost double the previous year's production. Starting stocks were up slightly from the previous year.

Domestic crushings increased over the previous year as did exports of seed and oil, but exports of rapeseed meal dropped approximately 5 per cent to 162 500 tonnes.

Exports of Rapeseed

Exports of rapeseed increased approximately 65 per cent to $1\ 988\ 267$ tonnes. Japan purchased $1\ 157\ 771$ tonnes, and was again our major market.

Exports of Rapeseed Oil

Exports of rapeseed oil for 1979 were 4 597 tonnes above 1978 level of 114 879 tonnes. India received over 70 000 tonnes while Chile, Japan, Algeria and Hong Kong were also important markets.

Exports of Rapeseed Meal

Although exports of rapeseed meal declined approximately 5 per cent, to 162 500 tonnes in 1979, the value of the rapeseed meal increased 11 per cent over 1978 levels to \$27,931,000.

Table 9

CANADIAN SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF RAPESEED RAPESEED OIL AND RAPESEED MEAL (Crop Year)

RAPESEED	19	74/75		1975	5/76			6/77 nnes)		197	7/78		1978	3/79
Stocks, Starting	28	912		399	913	1	048	648		199	000		325	000
Production	1 16	3 476	1	748	616		836	886	1	973	100	3	497	100
Exports	59	2 987		683	026	1	017	871	1	013	600	1	642	295
Domestic Crushings	27	5 968		347	160		549	714		630	300		725	100
RAPESEED OIL														
Exports	1	9 240		32	633		91	648		73	500		109	969
Domestic Production	10	8 483		141	698		225	806		259	000		290	040
RAPESEED MEAL														
Exports	1	0 672		27	984		107	088		156	300		172	476
Domestic Production	15	7 763		197	376		314	903		357	500		416	933

Table 10

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF RAPESEED

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Algeria			38 266	74 498	43 986
Australia			5		18
Bangladesh	47 688	25 662	17 530	28 969	13 151
Belgium-Luxembourg	508		248	1 000	750
Brazi1			27	1	89 600
Czechoslovakia	Section Property			2 500	2 490
Denmark			18	73	
Finland	son do	103	82	116	44
France			1 519	755	38 676
Germany, West	5 651	15 058	66 843	50 364	232 532
India	14 142	alle eve	13 650	207 013	18 823
Italy	2 008	2 956	1 930		15 080
Japan	579 385	687 076	746 082	801 229	1 157 771
Korea, South		7 268		162	38 152
Morocco					24 155
Netherlands	18 426	16 682	111 876	36 545	275 488
Singapore			12 887		
Spain	919	4	70	253	1 244
Sweden	56	211	104	1	
Switzerland	3 953			2 794	
United Kingdom	3 324	13 358	5 884	1 365	11 091
United States	123	6 491	563	466	316
USSR					24 898
Venezuela	9			27	
Other			10 359	1	2
TOTAL	676 199	774 873	1 027 943	1 208 132	1 988 267
TOTAL	0/0 199	7/4 0/3	1 02/ 943	1 200 132	1 900 407
TOTAL VALUE					
(\$'000)	223 549	185 971	310 047	369 549	631 446

CANADA AN EMPORES OF DARREST OF

Table 11

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF RAPESEED OIL (Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Algeria			3 216		6 030
Australia	122		2 917	3 314	3 348
Bangladesh		5 542	7 000	9 014	2 698
Chile				500	12 178
Ecuador			504		
Egypt		745	2 160		
Germany, West			2 217		
Haiti			2 434		
Hong Kong	590	2 069	5 133	5 592	5 987
India	9 438	23 248	66 794	78 525	70 069
Japan	3 019	8 481	6 415	12 516	8 665
Khmer RepLaos				14	
Lebanon		290	650		
Leeward-Windward Is.				14	14
Madagascar			284		
Mexico				178	938
Morocco				2 818	3 528
Mozambique				515	
New Zealand				118	121
Pakistan				7	170
Singapore					696
South Korea				104	1 600
United States	963	2 124	2 064	1 650	2 607
Zambia					149
Other Countries	5 678		1 002		678
TOTAL	19 811	42 501	102 700	114 879	119 476
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	15 683	23 081	61 907	66 489	85 073

Table 12

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF RAPESEED OILCAKE AND MEAL
(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Chile	ena era	-00 000			3 836
Germany, West	1 965	4 686	57 565	94 005	56 932
Ireland			1 000		950
Japan		121	4 001	11 822	108
Korea, South				SSSS Griev	3 849
Netherlands	5 756	26 941	7 967	6 209	3 382
Norway			24 395	30 666	51 054
Taiwan			2 051	5 699	
United Kingdom	12 392	16 127	21 968	21 597	35 564
United States	552	3 696	8 232	992	6 792
Other			9 212		33
TOTAL	20 666	51 573	136 393	170 990	162 500
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	2 115	6 089	19 639	25 056	27 931

QUALITY DATA FOR WESTERN CANADIAN RAPESEED, SURVEY SAMPLES OF 1978 AND 1979 CROPS

		1978 Survey	urvey			1979 Survey	Survey	
	0111/	Erucic 2/	Protein-3/	No. of	$0i1\frac{1}{2}$	Erucic ² /Acid	Protein-3/	No. of
WESTERN CANADA	Content	Content	Content	Samples	Content	Content	Content	Samples
No. 1 CRS	41.3	1.4	36.8	432	41.8		38.2	313
No. 2 CRS	41.1	6.0	3000	51	41.5	!	39.9	09
No. 3 CRS	40.1	1.4	40.7	7	41.7	!	42.3	15
All Grades	41.3	1.3	37.1	490	41.7	H .	38.6	393
ALL GRADES BY PROVINCES								
Manitoba	41.5	9.0	37.6	06	41.9	7.0	39.6	85
Saskatchewan	41.9	0.8	37.5	204	42.1	1.0	39.3	164
Alberta	40.5	2.2	36.4	196	41.1	2.1	37.2	144

^{1/} Oil content of seed is reported on an 8.5% moisture basis.

 $[\]frac{2}{}$ Expressed as percent of total fatty acids in the oil.

Protein content is reported on the oil-free meal and an 8.5% moisture basis. 3/

Table 14

SUMMERFALLOW AND STUBBLE CULTIVATION OF RAPESEED

Seeded Area	Summer- fallow	<u>Stubble</u>	<u>Total</u>
		- hectares -	
1975	1 282 881	437 070	1 719 951
1976	700 526	153 379	853 905
1977	978 146	438 284	1 425 430
1978	1 809 389	922 298	2 731 687
1979	2 029 000	1 289 000	3 318 000
Distribution		- per cent -	
1975	75	25	100
1976	78	22	100
1977	69	31	100
1978	66	34	100
1979	61	39	100
Avorago Viold Por			
Average Yield Per Seeded Hectare	- to	nnes per hectare	_
Seeded Hectare			
Seeded Hectare 1975	1.065	0.824	1.003
Seeded Hectare 1975 1976	1.065 1.244	0.824 0.875	1.003 1.166
Seeded Hectare 1975 1976 1977	1.065 1.244 1.451	0.824	1.003
Seeded Hectare 1975 1976	1.065 1.244	0.824 0.875 1.171	1.003 1.166 1.368
Seeded Hectare 1975 1976 1977 1978	1.065 1.244 1.451 1.306	0.824 0.875 1.171 1.138	1.003 1.166 1.368 1.250
Seeded Hectare 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	1.065 1.244 1.451 1.306	0.824 0.875 1.171 1.138 .984	1.003 1.166 1.368 1.250
Seeded Hectare 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 Production	1.065 1.244 1.451 1.306 1.063	0.824 0.875 1.171 1.138 .984 - tonnes - 360 609 133 811	1.003 1.166 1.368 1.250 1.032
Seeded Hectare 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 Production 1975	1.065 1.244 1.451 1.306 1.063 1.063	0.824 0.875 1.171 1.138 .984 - tonnes - 360 609 133 811 512 565	1.003 1.166 1.368 1.250 1.032 1 723 668 825 546 1 934 592
Seeded Hectare 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 Production 1975 1976	1.065 1.244 1.451 1.306 1.063 1 363 059 691 735 1 422 027 2 363 240	0.824 0.875 1.171 1.138 .984 - tonnes - 360 609 133 811 512 565 1 050 077	1.003 1.166 1.368 1.250 1.032 1 723 668 825 546 1 934 592 3 413 317
Seeded Hectare 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 Production 1975 1976 1977	1.065 1.244 1.451 1.306 1.063 1.063	0.824 0.875 1.171 1.138 .984 - tonnes - 360 609 133 811 512 565	1.003 1.166 1.368 1.250 1.032 1 723 668 825 546 1 934 592

EACH VARIETY BY PRAIRIE PROVINCES - 1979 RAPESEED VARIETIES, ACREAGE SEEDED AND PERCENTAGE OF

IES	Acres ('000s)	62.5	2,070.2	508.9	1,666.6	35.6	2,027.4	1,698.5	22.6	107.7	8,200.0
PRAIRIES	Б9	8.0	25.3	6.2	20.3	0.4	24.7	20.7	0.3	1.3	100.0
MANITOBA	Acres ('000s)	ı	29.6	83.7	577.8	8.4	288.2	408.8	1	3.5	1,400.0
MA	6%	ı	2.1	0.9	41.3	9.0	20.6	29.2	1	0.2	100.0
ALBERTA	Acres ('000s)	42.2	1,623.6	33.4	213.2	27.2	1,134.6	394.1	ı	31.7	3,500.0
ALI	6%	1.2	46.4	0.9	6.1	0.8	32.4	11.3	ı	6.0	100.0
SASKATCHEWAN	Acres ('000s)	20.3	417.0	391.8	875.6	1	9.409	895.6	22.6	72.5	3,300.0
SASKA	6%	9.0	12.6	11.9	26.5	1	18.3	27.2	0.7	2.2	100.0
	VARIETY	Altex	Candle	Midas	Regent	Span	Torch	Tower	R-500	Others	TOTAL

and by the Prairie Department of Agriculture. Based on data supplied by the three Pools SOURCE:

Table 16

CANADIAN RAPESEED PRICES 1/
(Crop Year)

MONTH	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
		• • • • • • • • • • • • •	<pre>\$ per tonne</pre>		• • • • • • • •
August	362.00	293.65	232.37	264.20	295.93
September	375.44	262.35	246.03	277.56	313.04
October	421.30	235.01	226.19	285.45	310.50
November	397.71	218.26	255.73	285.45	315.21
December	358.03	194.45	242.07	270.59	315.14
January	322.75	199.30	254.85	281.31	314.86
February	281.75	206.35	347.44	292.15	337.94
March	273.37	205.25	313.94	318.50	327.87
April	283.51	201.06	365.08	337.45-2/	303.91
May	250.66	211.20	369.05	340.97	309.07
June	240.30	238.32	334.88	323.90	322.12
July	259.04	255.95	279.98	287.16	326.76
Yearly Average	318.79	226.63	288.80	298.06	316.03

^{1/}Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 Canadian Rapeseed,
basis in-store Thunder Bay, \$/tonne.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Nos. 22-006 and 22-007.

^{2/} -/ As of April 1, 1978, basis in-store Vancouver, \$/tonne.

CHAPTER 5

THE CANADIAN SOYBEAN SITUATION

Supply and Disposition - Soybeans

Canadian production of soybeans in 1979 was 671 700 tonnes compared to 475 134 tonnes in 1978. For the crop year 1978/79, soybean imports amounted to 350 400 tonnes, exports were 90 900 tonnes and the domestic crush volume was 742 600 tonnes.

Soybean Oil

Imports of soybean oil declined during the 1978/79 crop year, exports increased slightly, and domestic production showed a small increase to 129 000 tonnes.

Soybean Meal

Imports of soybean meal increased sharply in 1978/79 to 480 300 tonnes versus 376 300 tonnes in 1977/78. Exports of soybean meal declined, and the domestic production was virtually unchanged at 576 700 tonnes.

Table 17

CANADIAN SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF SOYBEANS,

SOYBEAN OIL AND SOYBEAN MEAL

(Crop Year)

SOYBEANS	1974	/75	197	5/76	1976	6/77	197	7/78	19	78/79
				(1	Connes)					
Production	300	457	366	808	250	384	527	361	51.	5 600
Imports	344	273	371	026	391	608	262	835	350	0 400
Exports	9	498	22	289	24	820	64	173	91	0 900
Domestic Crushings	. 635	096	722	975	684	995	728	400	74	2 600
SOYBEAN OIL										
Imports	19	557	30	810	26	704	28	100	20	6 100
Exports	5 .	587	1	043	-		1	400	:	1 800
Domestic Production	108	344	122	694	115	616	125	600	129	9 000
SOYBEAN MEAL										
Imports	271	149	343	814	339	244	376	300	480	0 300
Exports	83	527	69	335	51	333	45	600	42	1 300
Domestic Production	499	183	569	467	540	689	575	400	576	6 700

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Nos. 22-006, 22-007 and unpublished data.

Table 18

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SOYBEANS AND SOYBEAN OIL

Soybeans

-Tonnes-

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Chile					4
Germany, West	1				
Hong Kong	3	17	6	17	44
Japan	4	alle des	8		
People's Republic of China	13	~-	9	57	51
Singapore			4	2	2
United Kingdom		photo phops	8		
United States	385 444	397 560	317 935	324 369	350 991
TOTAL	385 465	397 577	317 970	324 445	351 092
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	86 210	81 136	98 953	91 245	107 807

Soybean Oil

-Tonnes-

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
France	1				
United States	20 881	31 205	28 138	28 069	22 234
TOTAL	20 882	31 205	28 138	28 069	22 234

IMPORTS OF SOYBEAN OIL BY PROVINCE

	1 9 7 5	7 5	1 9	7 6	1 9 7	7 7	1 9	7 8	1 9	7 9
	Tonnes	,000 of \$	Tonnes	000 of \$	Tonnes	1000 of \$	Tonnes	,000 of \$	Tonnes	1000 of \$
Nova Scotia	← +	1/	10	9	}			1	⊣	1/
New Brunswick	1 614	1 267	1 036	545	1 199	791	1 773	1 351	1 163	1 043
Quebec	1 490	822	2 056	788	436	282	936	752	205	187
Ontario	11 681	8 196	17 767	8 396	16 367	10 321	14 796	10 156	11 916	9 140
Manitoba	2 752	1 572	979 7	1 865	4 160	2 191	2 563	1 585	2 285	1 558
Saskatchewan	250	155	225	100	067	264	157	104	552	380
Alberta	343	236	1 931	734	3 246	1 896	5 489	3 526	4 163	2 899
British Columbia	2 747	2 142	3 532	1 783	2 238	1 468	2 355	1 596	1 950	1 502
TOTAL	20 881	14 394	31 205	14 222	28 137	17 216	28 069	19 070	22 234	16 710

1/ Less than \$1,000.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Unpublished Data.

IMPORTS OF SOYBEAN MEAL BY PROVINCE

	197	9 7 5	1 9	7 6	1 9	7 7	1 9	7 8	1 9	7 9
	Tonnes	,000 of \$	Tonnes	,000 of \$	Tonnes	,000 of \$	Tonnes	1000 of \$	Tonnes	000°
Newfoundland	129	18				1	1	1		1
Nova Scotia	3 288	521	19	c	2 913	629	130	32	79	58
New Brunswick	129	18	5 569	1 369	7 7 9 7	2 418	9 729	2 998	11 401	3 981
Quebec	91 146	20 062	118 447	25 368	96 426	26 329	103 390	28 260	101 246	30 393
Ontario	49 312	8 574	57 881	12 891	84 149	21 713	114 857	28 222	153 275	43 402
Manitoba	63 070	9 975	68 789	12 250	68 543	16 507	86 357	19 517	95 377	24 942
Saskatchewan	17 808	3 134	16 740	3 227	20 127	5 235	20 806	5 022	33 915	9 7 7 6
Alberta	37 904	6 273	42 521	7 120	38 634	9 564	46 306	11 501	926 65	13 168
British Columbia	31 554	5 622	37 896	7 810	29 681	7 861	31 083	7 501	19 303	5 563
TOTAL	50 853	294 343	54 209	348 865	351 302	90 310	412 656	103 093	464 557	131 263

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Unpublished Data.

Table 21

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS (Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Belgium-Luxembourg		200 to 0			18
Denmark				18	
France	490	73	75	8 749	195
Hong Kong	2 192	5 111	6 502	14 291	7 876
Hungary			3	alon tide	des des
Jamaica	4			***	
Japan	3 041	6 825	10 976	34 940	6 498
Malaysia		209	227	1 744	394
Netherlands			3 941	5 463	609
Philippines		125			
Romania			1 008		***
Singapore	1 020	9 667	2 950	13 027	26 416
Spain	213		8 885		
Taiwan			397		-
United Kingdom	30	80	246		
United States	46	351	94	30	593
Yugosolavia	160				
Other Countries $\frac{1}{}$	COLOR GUID	2 199	2 533	5 808	4 320
TOTAL	8 710	24 653	37 837	84 152	46 919
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	2 812	6 100	11 047	24 375	14 869

<sup>1/
-</sup> To protect confidentiality
under the Statistics Act.

Table 22

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SOYBEAN OIL AND MEAL (Tonnes)

		<u>S 0</u>	YBEAN	OIL	
DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Morocco	Still Serve	Proc Sales			2 911
Netherlands	Ones Auto			1 406	3 004
United Kingdom	1 965	Since store			787
United States	92		23		6
Venezuela					2 916
TOTAL	2 076		23	1 406	9 626
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	1 391		12	742	6 966
		<u>S 0</u>	YBEAN	MEAL	
DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Denmark			6 748	2 956	
Germany, West		28	3 790		
Hong Kong				800	163
Netherlands				1 001	their mass
United Kingdom	57 269	59 653	34 333	41 929	21 581
United States	1 723	987	718	1 622	853
TOTAL	58 993	62 711	45 589	48 308	22 951
TOTAL VALUE					
(\$'000)	9 435	11 272	10 747	12 436	6 776

Table 23

CANADIAN SOYBEAN PRICES 1/

(Crop Year)

MONTH	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	\$ per tonne	• • • • • • • • • •	
August	263.17	219.22	211.96	207.49	257.86
September	267.03	200.48	227.76	185.63	250.90
October	298.17	175.40	211.09	187.44	273.58
November	265.93	159.83	221.38	187.43	270.43
December	249.21	154.60	243.97	215.75	276.95
January	217.06	160.34	248.43	209.95	277.73
February	186.01	162.36	260.69	205.98	303.40
March	185.28	160.98	304.65	243.13	306.70
April	193.77	160.84	344.51	259.88	297.29
May	177.10	176.83	347.45	273.40	295.20
June	179.40	214.03	298.82	266.61	321.21
July	199.47	224.68	224.82	256.72	308.36
Yearly Average	223.49	180.82	262.25	226.98	286.83

Buying prices, carlots, fob Chatham, No. 2 and better.

CHAPTER 6

THE CANADIAN FLAXSEED SITUATION

Flaxseed Production

Flaxseed production for 1979 was 835 700 tonnes, an increase of 46 per cent over 1978 production of 571 500 tonnes. During 1979 seeded area increased but average yields decreased.

Exports of Flaxseed

Exports of flaxseed increased by 125 408 tonnes over 1978 to 534 825 tonnes in 1979. The value of these shipments increased by approximately 64 per cent during the same period. As in previous years, Japan and Europe were our major markets.

Exports of Linseed Oil and Meal

Exports of linseed oil decreased by 3 449 tonnes during 1979 to a level of 4 650 tonnes. Similarly, exports of linseed meal decreased to 4 518 tonnes in 1979, from 5 583 tonnes in 1978.

Table 24

CANADIAN SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF FLAXSEED,

LINSEED OIL AND LINSEED MEAL

(Crop Year)

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
			- tonnes -		
FLAXSEED					
Stocks, Starting 1/	200 950	218 578	380 640	280 400	470 000
Production	350 538	444 523	276 875	402 400	571 500
Imports	406	-	3/	3/	98
Exports	267 196	195 107	332 708	337 500	538 369
Domestic Crushing	x-2/	x-2/	x ² /	x ² /	x ² /
LINSEED OIL					
Exports	2 184	5 817	4 525	4 597	7 146
Domestic Production	<u>2</u> /	2/ x-	<u>2</u> /	x-2/	x-2/
LINSEED MEAL					
Exports	196	636	3 679	2 015	5 064
Domestic Production	x-2/	x-2/	<u>2</u> /	x ² /	x - 2/

^{1/} Total stocks in all positions

^{2/}Confidential - to meet secrecy
requirements of the Statistics Act

^{3/} Less than one tonne

Table 25

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED (Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Austria	34	36		made team	10
Belgium-Luxembourg	2 951	1 763	11 658	20 209	9 215
Czechoslovakia	17 717	3 151	5 836	~-	3 001
Denmark		armo visión	614	3 849	2 500
France	1 848	508	6 722	17 427	14 168
Germany, West	77 619	81 224	117 479	140 737	161 056
Greece	1 050	1 500			3 055
Italy					1 915
Japan	65 330	90 647	78 984	100 863	99 424
Korea, North			269		
Korea, South		1 750	3 373	3 934	5 351
Netherlands	31 516	11 078	25 799	14 800	111 472
Spain	6 580	8 547	11 315	4 329	6 761
Sweden	72	54	2 279	206	208
Switzerland	108	1 468	9 020	1 118	8 961
Taiwan			911	6 217	180
United Kingdom	15 573	4 672	13 892	11 724	33 942
United States	3 493	40 198	41 107	23 427	50 929
USSR					22 677
TOTAL	244 942	246 602	329 366	409 417	534 825
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	83 815	66 278	93 538	102 424	168 788

Table 26

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FLAXSEED

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
United States	337	1/	51	26	98
Other Countries			18		
TOTAL	337	1/	69	26	98
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	171		45	10	42

 $[\]frac{1}{}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 27

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF LINSEED OIL

(tonnes)

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1 526	1 965	1 717	1 811	
1 590	2 848	1 724	1 524	3 468
				1 007
398	250	2 241	2 944	
36	34	27	29	141
7	8	7	20	1
3	1	1		33
3 562	5 108	5 717	8 099	4 650
3 237	2 758	2 786	3 390	2 929
	1 526 1 590 398 36 7 3 3 562	1 526 1 965 1 590 2 848 398 250 36 34 7 8 3 1 3 562 5 108	1 526 1 965 1 717 1 590 2 848 1 724 398 250 2 241 36 34 27 7 8 7 3 1 1 3 562 5 108 5 717	1 526 1 965 1 717 1 811 1 590 2 848 1 724 1 524 398 250 2 241 2 944 36 34 27 29 7 8 7 20 3 1 1 3 562 5 108 5 717 8 099

Table 28

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1975	1976	<u>1977</u>	1978	1979
Belgium-Luxembourg		481			
Germany, West		3 150	****		
Netherlands			3 201	3 187	2 785
Trinidad-Tobago	114	60	91	26	18
United States	80	159	1 430	2 370	1 715
TOTAL	194	3 875	4 726	5 583	4 518
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	37	835	741	1 087	1 029

QUALITY DATA FOR WESTERN CANADIAN FLAXSEED, SURVEY SAMPLES OF 1977, 1978 AND 1979 CROPS

	011	Oil Content_/	1	Lodin (Wijs	Iodine Value (Wijs Units)		Protein Content_/	Conte	int 2/	No. of Samples	Sample	<u>တ</u>
WESTERN CANADA	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
No. 1 CW	44.2	43.7	43.1	195	190	195	9.04	41.2	42.6	215	237	115
No. 2 CW	44.4	43.1	45.4	199	191	199	39.7	40.1	40.4	04	16	16
No. 3 CW	44.7	41.6	40.6	201	188	197	40.1	40.8	37.8	27	2	00
All Grades	44.3	43.6 42.9	42.9	196	190	195	40.4	41.1	42.1	289	255	139
ALL GRADES												
Manitoba	44.5	43.5	43.0	197	190	196	40.1	40.8	41.9	156	132	32
Saskatchewan	44.2	43.8	42.9	196	190	196	40.4	41.3	42.0	118	104	89
Alberta	43.0	43.4	43.0	190	192	193	44.2	44.2 42.7 43.0	43.0	15	19	18

1/ Oil Content of seed is reported on moisture-free basis.

Canadian Grain Commission, Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg. SOURCE:

Protein Content is reported on oil-free meal and moisture-free basis. 2/

Table 30

SUMMERFALLOW AND STUBBLE CULTIVATION OF FLAXSEED

Seeded Area	Summer- fallow	<u>Stubble</u>	<u>Total</u>
		- hectares -	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	266 289 124 646 241 198 180 089 67 000	300 283 199 110 333 468 337 920 439 000	566 672 323 756 574 666 518 009 506 000
Distribution		- per cent -	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	47 38 42 35 13	53 62 58 65 87	100 100 100 100 100
Average Yield	distri	kg. per hectare -	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	918 1 018 1 201 1 232 1 208	666 754 962 1 000 1 016	786 855 1 063 1 082 1 046
Production		- tonnes -	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	243 852 127 006 289 575 220 992 64 000	200 670 149 868 320 056 337 837 406 000	444 523 276 874 609 632 558 829 470 000

FLAXSEED VARIETIES, ACREAGE SEEDED AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH VARIETY BY PRAIRIE PROVINCES - 1979

(IES	Acres ('000s)	6.69	2.676	483.4	377.9	47.3	105.1	240.1	16.6	2,290.0
PRAIRIES	6%	3.0	41.5	21.1	16.5	2.1	9.4	10.5	0.7	100.0
MANITOBA	Acres (*000s)	6.69	540.8	417.7	81.5	I	58.7	79.4	2.0	1,250.0
MA	6	5.6	43.3	33.4	6.5	ı	4.7	6.3	0.2	100.0
ALBERTA	Acres ('000s)	1	å	7.0	110.6	I	17.1	104.4	7.5	240.0
ALB	P.0	I	1	0.2	46.1	I	7.1	43.5	3.1	100.0
SASKATCHEWAN	Acres ('000s)	I	408.9	65.3	185.8	47.3	29.3	56.3	7.1	800.0
SASK	6%	I	51.1	8.2	23.2	5.9	3.7	7.0	0.9	100.0
	VARIETY	Culbert	Dufferin	Linott	Noralta	Norland	Raja	Redwood 65	Others	TOTAL

SOURCE: Based on data supplied by the three Pools and by the Prairie Department of Agriculture.

Table 32

CANADIAN FLAXSEED PRICES 1/
(Crop Year)

MONTH	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. \$ per tonn	e	
August	432.99	336.35	281.18	213.77	238.10
September	461.39	311.00	282.56	218.30	251.94
October	479.95	284.34	274.94	220.15	270.36
November	430.78	258.20	265.83	218.34	268.93
December	420.69	247.48	262.38	209.83	271.14
January	363.17	258.65	273.85	205.30	297.52
February	319.12	257.17	281.83	209.44	345.26
March	308.69	254.32	291.52	230.74	339.31
April	339.10	249.59	333.10	249.53	329.39
May	325.08	258.99	302.69	258.84	324.66
June	307.02	280.84	219.62	249.81	352.18
July	320.95	292.40	242.61	231.02	355.84
Yearly Average	375.67	274.15	274.31	225.97	303.72

Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 CW Flaxseed Basis Thunder Bay.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Nos.

22-006 and 22-007.

CHAPTER 7

THE CANADIAN SUNFLOWERSEED SITUATION

Sunflowerseed Production

Manitoba was again Canada's leading producer of sunflowerseed accounting for 95 per cent of total production. In 1979 production increased by more than 100 000 tonnes from 1978 to a record level of 220 900 tonnes.

Exports of Sunflowerseed

Exports of unprocessed sunflowerseed continued to increase in 1979 to a level of 89 231 tonnes, 15 112 tonnes higher than in 1978. West Germany and the USA continue to be the principal markets. Total value of the 1979 exports of sunflowerseed was \$25,757,000.

Table 33

CANADIAN SUNFLOWERSEED: ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION

(Crop Year)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
			- hectares	_	
Manitoba	25 091	20 235	66 775	82 153	154 000
Saskatchewan	-	-	-	4 452	10 000
Alberta	-	-	-	-	-
Canada - Total	25 091	20 235	66 775	86 605	164 000
		- yield -	kilograms/	hectare -	
Manitoba	1 193	1 188	1 188	1 325	1 355
Saskatchewan	-	-	-	1 120	1 220
Alberta	-	-	-	-	-
Canada - Ave.	1 193	1 188	1 188	1 314	1 364
		- prod	uction - to	onnes -	
Manitoba	29 945	24 047	79 379	108 863	208 700
Saskatchewan	-	-	em	4 990	12 200
Alberta	-	-		-	-
Canada - Total	29 945	24 047	79 379	113 853	220 900

Table 34

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SUNFLOWERSEED (Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Australia		17	15	37	44
Czechoslovakia		1 604	6 998		
Denmark		18		14	29
Germany, West	3 825	3 590	344	43 607	59 553
Netherlands		3 001	14 284	17 999	5 380
New Zealand	2	1/	5	2	2
Spain	526	-		40	3 458
Sweden	2	4	5	72	75
			19	340	8 068
United Kingdom	34	25	19	540	
United States	874	1 238	2 949	3 913	12 236
Other Countries	2 701	2	1 484		386
TOTAL	7 965	9 501	26 103	74 119	89 231
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	2 623	3 258	6 225	21 675	25 757

^{1/} Less than one tonne

Table 35

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SUNFLOWERSEED OIL

(Tonnes)

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
5				
160	271	59	164	458
4				
1			7	2
170	271	59	171	460
158	147	43	136	343
	5 160 4 1 ——————————————————————————————————	5 160 271 4 1 170 271	5 160 271 59 4 1 170 271 59	5 160 271 59 164 4 7 1 7 170 271 59 171

CHAPTER 8

THE CANADIAN MUSTARDSEED SITUATION

Mustardseed Production

Production of mustardseed dropped to 53 300 tonnes in 1979 from 103 448 tonnes in 1978. Our exports of 67 388 tonnes in 1979 were mainly to the traditional markets in Europe, Japan and the USA.

Imports of Ground Mustard

The United Kingdom continues to be Canada's major supplier of ground mustard, accounting for over 80 per cent of our 267 tonnes imported during 1979.

Table 36

CANADIAN MUSTARDSEED: ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
(Crop Year)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
			- hectares	-	
Manitoba	9 308	7 285	16 188	25 091	10 000
Saskatchewan	30 757	19 020	40 469	52 601	38 000
Alberta	25 911	8 903	16 997	20 234	14 000
Canada - Total	65 965	35 208	73 654	97 936	62 000
		- yield	- kilograms	s/hectare -	
Manitoba	708	899	1 011	1 159	950
Saskatchewan	739	1 004	1 179	959	794
Alberta	808	1 093	910	1 191	971
Canada - Ave.	762	1 004	1 081	1 056	859
		- pro	duction - t	connes	
Manitoba	6 578	6 531	16 329	29 038	9 500
Saskatchewan	22 679	19 051	47 627	50 363	30 200
Alberta	20 865	9 707	15 422	24 047	13 600
Canada - Total	50 121	35 289	79 378	103 448	53 300

Table 37

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF MUSTARDSEED (Tonnes)

Australia 22 6	18
Belgium-Luxembourg 114 574 435	749
Czechoslovakia 108 35 308	
France 290 181	-
Germany, West 3 483 2 613 2 157 7 622	6 169
India 2 958	6 596
Japan 9 058 7 517 7 024 6 701	5 369
Mexico 272 108 196 429	449
	17 742
Spain 17 40	254
Sweden 54 54 34	54
Switzerland 430 1 108	
SWILZELIAND 171	151
United Kingdom 1 233	29 080
United States 31 037 30 320 32 32	53
Venezuela 27	704
Other Countries 19 21 28 9	
TOTAL 57 841 58 871 56 438 73 339	67 388
TOTAL VALUE (\$',000) 22 939 20 946 19 660 25 208	21 757
(\$'000) 22 939 20 946 19 660 25 208	

Table 38

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF GROUND MUSTARD

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
France	4	olan Silve	9	20	18
Germany, West	2		, 		
Hong Kong	1/		1/		
India	1/				1
Taiwan	2				
United Kingdom	317	169	241	220	221
United States	65	99	98	43	27
TOTAL	393	269	349	284	267
					
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	522	358	548	625	779
				-	

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one tonne.

CHAPTER 9

DEODORIZED FATS AND OILS

Canadian production of deodorized oils in 1979 increased by approximately 12 per cent, with deodorized vegetable oils accounting for most of the volume increase. Rapeseed oil usage continued to increase, particularly for shortening and salad oil.

Imports of vegetable oils and fats (NES) decreased sharply, from 3 235 tonnes in 1978 to 2 032 tonnes in 1979. Cocoa butter imports showed little change, coconut oil increased marginally, and corn oil imports declined. Imports of cottonseed oil, olive oil, palm oil and peanut oil declined, while palm kernel oil imports increased.

 $\,$ Exports of vegetable oils and fats (NES) doubled in 1979 to 7 220 tonnes.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF DEODORIZED OILS

- tonnes -

1	a1			284			71	52	364	28	55	37	[2]	15		5 _
	Total		×	25 2	×	×	5 67		122 36		11 06	380 53	53 163	1 605		435 305
	Salad Oil		I	×	×	ı	×	152	×	×	×	087		t		087
7 9	lng							69 69				401 111				75 111
1 9 7	Shortening 0i1		×	×	×	×	×	55 7	×	×	×	150 4	×	×		201 475
	rine 1							041	515			670				743
	Margarine 0i1		×	×	×	×	×	77	55	×	×	119	×	×		122 743
	Total		871	872	×	482	076	442	712	417	×	297	×	×		879
	To		15	24			2	131	116			334				374 8
	Salad Oil		×	×	×	×	×	55 924	×	×	1	99 559	×	×	1	99 559
9 7 8	ening							693	126	1778		377				161 496
1	Shortening 0i1		×	×	×	×	×	35	47	2	×	123	×	×	1	191
	rine						4	39 825	53 808			111 361			(113 824
	Margarine Oil		×	×	×	×		39	53	×	×	111	×	×	1	TIS
)ils	20	70		
		ils								peq		Total Vegetable Oils	Total Animal Oils	Total Marine Oils		IT 8
		Vegetable Oils	ut		nseed		t	pea	an	Sunflowerseed		Veget	Anima	Marin	, ,	lotal All Ulls
		Veget	Coconut	Corn	Cottonseed	Palm	Peanut	Rapeseed	Soybean	Sunfl	Other	Total	Total	Total	E	lotal

x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Table 40

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS (NES) (Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Austria	10	1	2		
Brazil	14	212	15	60	
Denmark	146	23	23	4	12
France	1	13	2	1	3
Germany, West	6	6	9	27	6
Greece	545	1/			
Hong Kong	31	29	47	66	70
India	1/	6	1/		
Japan	33	47	98	74	90
Netherlands	64	2	1	20	8
New Zealand		10			
Paraguay	600 600			14	
People's Republic of China	7	14	19	15	4
Singapore		2			3
Switzerland	3	3	6	2	

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
United Kingdom	572	331	512	258	140
United States	1 521	2 452	1 528	2 690	1 706
Yugoslavia	6	1/	8	22	
TOTAL	2 965	3 156	2 270	3 235	2 032
TOTAL VALUE					
(\$'000)	3 129	3 069	3 111	3 823	3 290

 $[\]frac{1}{}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 41

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF COCOA BUTTER (Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Belgium-Luxembourg				35	222
Brazil	426	875	416	213	128
Cuba	60	92	75	72	163
Ecuador			180		40
Germany, West	37		170	262	663
Ivory Coast	236	299	178	231	108
Jamaica			10	10	15
Mexico	184				
Netherlands	1 521	1 612	1 453	1 677	991
Nigeria				100	
Singapore		26		onina mino	
United Kingdom	1 283	1 409	1 714	717	272
United States	613	693	636	245	815
Other Countries					78
TOTAL	4 362	5 008	4 835	3 562	3 495
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	14 378	16 714	24 618	18 841	22 323

Table 42

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF COCONUT OIL
(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Australia	2 218	1/	1/	359	
Brazil					299
Fiji	1/				
Finland	68		direct diver		
Germany, West	1				
Indonesia		173			
Jamaica		2	3	2	4
Malaysia	3 902	1 730	4 664	1 934	5 577
Philippines	7 137	18 623	18 827	15 607	15 480
Sri Lanka	10 540	8 190	156	2 785	2 475
United Kingdom	346	174	1	3	2
United States	1 600	752	567	1 623	1 872
Other Countries					3
			04.010	00.010	05 710
TOTAL	25 816	29 647	24 218	22 313	25 712
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	11 995	10 847	14 447	15 126	28 914

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 43

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF CORN OIL (Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
United States	10 172	16 418	15 482	19 707	16 627
TOTAL	10 172	16 418	15 482	19 707	16 627
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	7 311	8 705	10 612	18 154	14 214

Table 44

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
United States	11 289	5 200	5 497	4 723	4 285
TOTAL	11 289	5 200	5 497	4 723	4 285
TOTAL VALUE					
(\$'000)	7 647	2 863	3 376	3 162	3 402

Table 45

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF OLIVE OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
France	30	28	15	35	23
Greece	417	162	107	218	311
Italy	611	525	737	920	915
Portugal	150	106	155	162	169
Spain	709	2 132	3 750	1 266	1 111
United States	29	2 117	62	213	147
Other Countries	40	25	14		
					
TOTAL	1 986	5 096	4 840	2 814	2 676
TOTAL VALUE					
(\$'000)	4 161	4 646	3 406	4 923	5 941

Table 46

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF PALM OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Indonesia	13 085	20 592	15 249	16 254	9 946
Ivory Coast	1 385				
Malaysia	23 675	31 800	13 972	5 840	6 186
Netherlands	200 Adap		8	508	
Philippines		250			
Singapore	509	1			1 025
United States	2 627	2 354	1 941	573	1 199
Other Countries		2	9	30	10
					-
TOTAL	41 283	55 001	31 179	23 205	18 366
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	19 547	19 285	17 142	14 763	13 608

Table 47

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF PALM KERNEL OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Denmark			7	16	15
Indonesia	473	2 223	3 905	1 605	1 002
Malaysia	3 966	4 685	2 941	4 552	7 134
Netherlands	13	10			
Singapore		44		250	
United States	640	3 388	339	845	655
Other Countries					1
TOTAL	5 092	10 351	7 192	7 252	8 807
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	2 565	3 174	3 236	5 387	9 182

Table 48

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF PEANUT OIL
(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Brazil	2 444	3 602	604	MATION ASSESSED.	1 498
Hong Kong	97	52	40	52	38
Nicaragua		693			
Senegal	507				
United States	3 095	2 381	6 201	6 393	3 922
Other Countries	703			9	3
TOTAL	6 846	6 734	6 845	6 460	5 461
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	5 950	4 252	5 582	6 964	5 761

Table 49

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS & FATS (NES) (Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Barbados	10	13	46	53	138
Colombia		443	alone diago		
Cuba	183	4	3	3	3
Emirates, UA		13			11
France					2 044
Germany, West		2 205	3		1
Guyana	6	2	4	383	
Haiti	111				
Leeward-Windward Is.	63	45	100	41	190
Netherlands			57	41	2 475
Saudi Arabia	99	3 156	32	15	
Trinidad-Tobago	29	120	159	2 059	789
United Kingdom	71	125	66	47	28
United States	364	811	855	703	1 468
Other Countries	8	37	88	167	73
TOTAL	944	6 974	1 413	3 512	7 220
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	512	1 914	918	1 915	5 530

CHAPTER 10

SPECIFIED FATS AND OILS

According to Statistics Canada, Canadian margarine production recovered in 1979 to 128 000 tonnes, while butter output declined to 103 000 tonnes.

Data is no longer published by Statistics Canada on lard and tallow production; therefore, the table on Canadian production of specified fats and oils products no longer includes the production of lard, edible tallow and inedible tallow.

Table 50

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED FATS AND OILS PRODUCTS (Thousands of Tonnes)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Margarine-1/	119	126	136	111	128
Butter ^{2/}	131	117	94	132	103
Shortening					
Packaged-/	23	90	90	94	99
Bulk-4/	148	81	81	85	n.a.
Refined Oils					
Salad ⁵ /	81	95	101	99	61

^{1/}Includes retail and commercial packages. Commercial
 sales (21-450 pound) packages account for about 5%
 of total output.

 $[\]frac{2}{}$ Includes creamery and whey butter.

 $[\]frac{3}{-}$ Retail packages up to 20 pounds only.

⁻ Covers commercial (21-450 pound) packages, bulk and other than packaged retail sales of manufacturers of shortening and deodorized shortening oil. Includes baking and frying fats and oils.

^{5/} Covers packaged sales only.

Table 51

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF LARD AND SHORTENING

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
France			3	1	9
Germany, West	1	4	3	9	16
Greece		15		23	11
St. Pierre-Miquelon		22			
Sweden	50	55	45	33	
United States	27 814	35 451	31 880	31 241	13 938
Other Countries		3		10	
TOTAL	27 865	35 559	31 931	31 317	17 437
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	19 675	16 967	18 972	22 128	10 492

Table 52

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF MARGARINE, SHORTENING AND LARD (Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Bahamas	1				
Bahrain		17		6	6
Bermuda	14	16	15	27	20
Emirates, UA		48	64	41	72
Germany, West	1		2	1	1
Hong Kong					11
Jamaica	22	35	4		
Japan				3	
Jordan		18	16		43
Kuwait		67	46	95	108
Lebanon			190	203	92
Leeward-Windward Is.	3		19	45	88
Libya		7			
Netherlands-Antilles			32	40	92
Puerto Rico				72	am ma
Qatar		15	11	12	
Saudi Arabia		405	64	665	280
St. Pierre-Miquelon	42	25	41	37	34
Trinidad-Tobago	1/		1		18
United Kingdom					2
United States	182	49	122	311	88
TOTAL	268	706	634	1 559	955
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	248	543	770	1 914	1 316

^{1/} Less than one tonne.

Table 53

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE COOKING FATS

AND PACKAGED SALAD OILS

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
France	12		1	1	3
Greece	15		12	18	
Sweden	14	5	1	4	5
United Kingdom	57	3	4	10	5
United States	594	135	404	127	10
		7.1.1		1.00	
TOTAL	692	144	423	163	23
TOTAL VALUE					
(\$'000)	389	109	342	213	26

Table 54

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF TALLOW, ANIMAL OILS, GREASES AND FATS (NES)

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Australia	11	5		12	1 181
Germany, West	44	47	41	51	1
United Kingdom	5	17		11	5
United States	6 563	2 654	2 900	7 418	4 924
Other Countries		11	7	14	
TOTAL	6 734	2 889	2 948	7 506	6 111
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	1 757	1 292	1 521	2 138	3 463

Table 55

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF TALLOW, ANIMAL OILS AND FATS (NES)

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Barbados	27	21		-	
Belgium-Luxembourg	996	2 022	798	2 203	988
Brazil		-		6	18
Chile	-		249		280
Colombia	52	32	22	28	
Cuba	13 587	10 702	5 600	3 026	3 001
Dominican Republic					320
France	5	10	2 362	3 682	3 524
Germany, West	300	3 857	2 112	898	5 071
Guatemala	21		517	17	22
Iran		1 300		1 079	
Ireland	300				220
Italy	548	1 413			
Ivory Coast			496	1 178	
Jamaica	299	474	338		
Japan	10 400	18 058	25 111	23 719	28 176
Kenya		50	110	1 550	200
Korea, South	15 700	13 190	26 269	22 996	25 801
Leeward-Windward Is.		4	1		20
Malaysia	73	56	146	118	72
Mexico	25	20	44	11	
Morocco	574			600	325
Netherlands	16 697	29 077	38 105	47 483	54 991
Nigeria	924	1 319			
People's Republic					
of China	5 589	2 033	8 630	4 065	4 065
Portugal	52	157	145	211	210
Senega1	708				
Singapore	158	18	51	18	46
Spain	9 656	7 390	9 343	6 997	2 018
Switzerland	209	272	169	236	232
Taiwan		1 680	2 900	1 950	600

DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Trinidad-Tobago United Kingdom United States U.S.S.R. Venezuela Zaire Other Countries	294 5 541 11 044 3 774 69 747 956	503 9 778 9 651 66 5	486 18 064 4 456 1 132 104	504 25 234 4 889 208 200 5	1 364 13 598 8 374 228 1 018
Other Countries					
TOTAL	99 335	113 166	140 829	140 115	154 578
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	32 218	38 589	54 856	68 256	97 500

Table 56

PRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED DAIRY PRODUCTS

	1978	1979
Creamery Butter (tonnes)	102 539	98 916
Cheddar Cheese (tonnes)	80 535	94 785
Variety Cheese (tonnes)	59 299	63 367
Process Cheese (tonnes)	67 992	69 381
Evaporated Whole Milk (kilolitres)	132 527	136 401
Condensed Whole Milk (kilolitres)	8 815	9 065
Skim Milk Powder (tonnes)	130 368	114 993
Partly Skimmed Evaporated Milk (kilolitres)	346	5 389

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Dairy Review 23-001

CHAPTER 11

FISH AND MARINE OILS AND MEALS

Canadian Trade of Fish and Marine Oils

Exports of these oils increased in volume terms in 1979, although the value decreased slightly to \$4.4 million. Imports of these oils in 1979 fell to less than one-half of the 1978 volume.

Canadian Trade of Fish Meal

Exports of fish meal and condensed solubles decreased in 1979 to 26 138 tonnes, valued at \$12.5 million. Imports were insignificant at 308 tonnes, valued at \$111,000.

Canadian Production of Fish Oils and Meal

The statistical tables to show the Canadian production of fish oils and meal were of necessity not included in this publication. The reason for their deletion is the fact that Pacific Coast production data cannot be released because in some product areas less than three companies are involved.

Table 57

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FISH, MARINE AND ANIMAL OILS (NES)

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Japan		9	9	10	
Netherlands		6		16	
Norway	629	150	3	155	135
United Kingdom	49	28	5	182	66
United States	199	99	393	288	107
Other Countries	1	4	CON 1980	3	
TOTAL	878	299	410	654	308
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	500	233	263	699	381

Table 58

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF MARINE OILS BY TYPES (Tonnes)

TYPE	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cod Liver Oil, Sun Rotted	868	1 381	915	1 546	1 162
Herring Oil	2 277	5 315	4 124	3 679	6 274
Whale Oil		5	14	11	
Fish and Marine Animal Oil NES	1 746	3 408	10 987	4 161	4 004
TOTAL	4 891	10 110	16 040	9 397	11 440
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	1 837	2 968	3 950	4 633	4 407

Table 59

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FISH MEAL
(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cuba		163			
France	59				12
Germany, West		229			
Japan	2	***			
Puerto Rico	41	40			
Taiwan			13		
United Kingdom		7		2	21
United States	209	521	451	340	275
TOTAL	311	962	464	342	308

TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	87	309	153	91	111

Table 60

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FISH MEAL AND CONDENSED SOLUBLES (Tonnes)

TYPE	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Herring Meal and Pilchard Meal	14 733	14 972	11 181	11 484	7 054
Fish Meal NES	9 515	17 000	16 445	23 546	19 084
Fish Condensed Homogenized Solubles	43	941	307	517	
TOTAL (Meal Only)	24 291	32 913	27 933	35 547	26 138
TOTAL VALUE (Meal Only) (\$'000)	6 071	9 422	11 367	16 520	12 461

CHAPTER 12

OTHER INEDIBLE FATS AND OILS

The products grouped in this chapter are castor, tung and tall oils, tall oil pitch, tall oil fatty acids, chemically modified oils, fats and waxes, and mixtures and derivatives of oils, fats and waxes.

Imports of castor oil increased slightly in 1979 to 1 721 tonnes. Tung oil imports fell slightly in volume terms, and by a large amount in value terms. Imports of tall oil, tall oil pitch and tall oil fatty acids increased marginally in volume terms.

Imports of chemically modified oils, fats and waxes dropped sharply to 3 791 tonnes versus 7 865 tonnes in 1978.

Imports of mixtures and derivatives of oils, fats and waxes increased in 1979 compared to the previous year.

Canadian exports of chemically modified oils, fats and waxes declined by about 25 per cent in volume terms, although the dollar value increased in 1979 over 1978.

Table 61

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF CASTOR OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Brazil	1 697	968	257	843	970
Ecuador			29	250	
United States	211	345	1 025	591	751
TOTAL	1 908	1 313	1 311	1 684	1 721
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	1 169	822	1 343	1 719	1 729

Table 62

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF CHINAWOOD OIL OR TUNG OIL

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Argentina	141	70	29	160	115
Paraguay	56	381	223	85	14
People's Republic of China	70	20			
United States	423	247	433	380	448
Other Countries		16	14	55	63
TOTAL	690	734	699	680	640
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	441	663	1 371	1 662	982

Table 63

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF TALL OIL, TALL OIL PITCH

AND TALL OIL FATTY ACIDS

(Tonnes)

TALL OIL AND TALL OIL PITCH	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
United States	2 378	2 849	757	1 167	1 394
TALL OIL FATTY ACIDS					
United States	5 503	4 806	5 159	4 577	4 753
Other Countries	2	15			
					-
TOTAL	7 883	7 670	5 916	5 744	6 147
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	3 447	2 906	3 252	3 322	3 306

Table 64

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF CHEMICALLY MODIFIED OILS, FATS AND WAXES

(Tonnes)

DESTINATION	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Australia				91	61
Bahamas				~-	2
Barbados	27				3
Bermuda				1	1
Chile				Make SHIP	5
France	14				-
Germany, West	1/	2			district control
Guyana	1/				
Israel	4				
Japan	20				
Leeward-Windward Is.			1/		2
Netherlands-Antilles				1	
United Kingdom	18		150		2
United States	3 212	3 008	3 100	4 004	2 877
U.S.S.R.		-	508		
Venezuela	9	1	86	48	1
TOTAL	3 306	3 012	3 846	4 191	2 954
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	578	663	2 803	1 249	1 265

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Less than one tonne.

Table 65

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF MIXTURES AND DERIVATIVES

OF OILS, FATS AND WAXES

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Brazil	20			45	43
Germany, West	98	116	116	43	76
Netherlands	g-4 em			28	6
Norway		118	237	257	180
United Kingdom	153	316	604	3	948
United States	10 886	12 031	10 555	9 833	13 598
Other Countries	6	1	2	2	2
TOTAL	11 163	12 585	11 516	11 271	14 853
TOTAL VALUE (\$'000)	8 415	9 195	10 969	13 746	19 589

Table 66

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF CHEMICALLY MODIFIED OILS,

FATS AND WAXES

(Tonnes)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Brazi1	69		40	40	260
France				1	2
Germany, West	8	72	69	79	65
Netherlands	442	214	116	281	270
United Kingdom	1 125	1 219	53	99	10
United States	4 176	4 606	5 848	7 363	3 184
Other Countries	30	1	3	1	
TOTAL	5 850	6 112	6 132	7 865	3 791
TOTAL VALUE (\$000)	6 925	6 084	5 405	8 581	4 810



